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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Lines, &c. Dates, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.L. INDIA	6593	R. F. Briscoe	12th Dec.
P.L. THAMES	4278	W. J. Nantes	19th "
P.L. CORROMANDEL	4862	F. H. Seymour	26th "
CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan. 1897
P.L. ORIENTAL	6594	L. H. Moule	9th "
SHANNON	4139	R. Crewe	16th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7658	W. R. Andrews	23rd "
CARTHAGE	5197	M. De Horne	30th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. A. Whaler	6th Feb.
SHANNON	4139	R. Crewe	13th "
P.L. INDIA	6593	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7658	W. R. Andrews	6th March.
SHANNON	4139	R. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6301	L. Reeves	20th "
CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	6593	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
P.L. ORIENTAL	6594	R. Crewe	10th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. A. Whaler	17th "
CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6301	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked R. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked P proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 5 p.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only limited quantities will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Name of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable Terms.

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For further particulars apply to

F. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S.S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,124	750	1st Feb. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 320	Rs. 220	Rs. 100

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 16th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GIUSEPPINA	G. de Grisogono	4,223	350	7th Jan.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,239	350	7th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 270	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By direct Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 3 MONTHS	Rs. 600	Rs. 376
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 626

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,703	350	21st Dec., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Samson House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 9, 1896.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,234	18th December.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 7th November, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
ERNEST SIMONS	3707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. 1896.
YARRA	4255	Picodin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4069	Rogliano	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NATAL	Bourdon	4,874	17th Dec.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board, on the day of departure between 3 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 16th December, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

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 Old Oriental Bank Buildings, W. Entrance to Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP, Co.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain P. Going, 3,312 Tons, will SAIL for YOKOHAMA, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 17th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th December, 1896.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA" 1192 tons on the 12th December at 2 p.m., or later if English mail is later in arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,895 tons, on the 13th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 17th Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 17th Dec., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 12th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 2nd January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "KERBELA" 1,993 tons, on or about 22nd Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th December 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,264	On or about the 15th December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd Dec., 1896. Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. ARCHIMEDE ..... 7th Jan. 1897

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 335.	Rs. 180.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 992. Passengers have the option of going *viâ* Venice and Returning *viâ* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

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E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 11, 1896.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES.

Vessel	Tons	H P	To sail about
BRANKSOME HALL	3,000	300	10th Jan. 1897.

THIS Steamer carries duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

1 Class Fare Liverpool, Rs. 600 Marseilles, Rs. 550.
II do. do. " 350 do. " 300.

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EDWARD BATES & Co.,
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Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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Application to

Dr. GLOSL,
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Wesel-am-Rhein.
Germany.

CHRISTMAS, 1896.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,

WINE & SPIRIT DEPARTMENT.

SHERRIES.

FROM GONZALEZ, BYASS & Co.

These are selected and matured on the spot and shipped through this well-known firm, who have obtained a world-wide reputation for high character and superior quality of their Wines.

The following selections will be found specially suited to the tastes and requirements of residents in India.

	Cash. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. Rs. a.
AMONTILADO.—A Genuine "Natural" Sherry of Superior quality, very old and choice one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	47 0	52 8
MANZANILLA.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a perfect "San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness much admired	34 0	38 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—Rich, nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much admired	35 0	39 0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. Specially recommended	24 0	36 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	30 0	33 8
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light wine for general use, in great demand as a good, clean-drinking Sherry	24 0	26 12
LIGHT SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine, of very fair quality	21 0	23 4
FEREZ ORO DE LA FRONTERE	27 0	30 0

SPORTS.

SANDEMAN & CO.'S

TREACHER & Co. have given much attention to the selection of these wines, which are shipped direct by the above celebrated firm, a sufficient indication of their very superior quality.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—The our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical profession is a superior Dessert Wine of fine bouquet and character per dozen	42 0	22 0	47 0	24 8
FINE OLD PORT.—Of gold body and flavour; is a wholesome, nutritious wine, throughly matured previous to being bottled	30 0	16 0	33 8	18 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price	25 0	...	27 12	...
WHITE PORT	47 0	...	52 8	...
" or VINO BIANCO	32 0	...	35 8	...

MADEIRA.

A fine old "London Particular" Brand, imported through a reliable channel from the Island of Madeira.

Per dozen, Cash Rs. 37-0; Credit Rs. 41-4.

CHAMPAGNES.

ONLY HIGH CLASS BRANDS STOCKED.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
GIESLER'S "FOR INDIA" BRAND per doz.	76 0	40 0	87 0	47 8
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE "	88 0	46 8	99 0	52 0
PERRIER JOYETS "FINEST DRY" "	70 8	40 0	78 0	45 0
Do. "RESERVE CUVEE" "	80 0	42 8	90 8	47 0
POMMERY and GRENO'S EXTRA SEC "	92 0	48 8	102 0	56 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR "	41 0	22 0	45 8	26 0

CLARETS.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM P. DUBOIS & CO., BORDEAUX.

EXCELLENT CUP OR BREAKFAST WINES.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body in great demand" per doz.	11 0	7 0	13 8	7 12
BORDEAUX, "a favorite wine from the district of Bordeaux" "	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 12
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour" "	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 0

GOOD DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour" per doz.	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRAGE, "soft and delicate with fine flavour" "	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 10
GRAVES (White Bordeaux) "	22 8	12 8	25 0	14 0

SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.

CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet" per doz.	34 0	20 8	38 0	22 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet "	41 8	23 0	46 0	26 8

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A very large and varied Stock of all the most Novel and Beautiful

Packets of one Dozen Assorted Cards will be sent to Mofussil constituents by Return of Post, on receipt of Order.

AND

NEW YEAR'S CARDS

Prices Per Packet of One Dozen Assorted Cards. As. 6, Re. 1, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-12, and Rs. 5.

Designs in 'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS are now On View.

CUMBALLA HILL, KEMP AND CO., LD., BYCULLA.

ANTIMALARIAL PILLETTES.

"PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE."

THESE PILLETTES will be found eminently useful in warding off attacks of FEVER and being so small are easily taken.

Per Bottle containing 24, Re. 1.

BEYNON & CO. ENGLISH CHEMISTS. BOMBAY & POONA.

FINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

In recent years it has become the habit in all sorts and conditions of trade to cry out

"CHEAP LINES,"

but nothing has enjoyed so much favour with the public as "Cheap Lines" in watches. Watches in tin cases from Rs. 3 to Gold Watches for Rs. 45, all obtaining equal prominence as being,

FULLY JEWELLED,

with 18, 20, and sometimes 30 jewels to recommend them. This Ostentatious display of jewels (?) seems to find attractions for many; but the intelligent reasoning section of the Public for whom we lay ourselves out would understand that for such absurd prices it would be impossible to obtain anything but imitations, and even if jewels did exist in the better classes of watches, they are of use only when

WELL FINISHED AND WELL FITTED.

All "Cheap Lines" of goods come from—no one knows where. They possess no identity. They have no parents and are offered to the world without any character whatsoever

GENUINE ENGLISH WATCHES,

come to us with an unbroken record of advance and a reputation extending over a period of nearly

FOUR CENTURIES.

Of course the horological machines of the Sixteenth Century, cannot be compared with the precision exacted from time-keepers to-day; as during the last 50 years progress has been very marked and has consisted chiefly in perfecting what had already been given to the Horological world.

The English Watches we beg to offer to the Public of which every part has been

MADE IN ENGLAND,

are the finest time-keepers ever imported into India and are guaranteed as being the

ACME OF PERFECTION.

MOVEMENT. { Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium breguet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully pampered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variation in positions and temperature.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(Gentleman's Full Size.)

18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case	Rs. 55
18-Carat Gold heavy Hunting Case	"
18-Carat Gold heavy Half-hunting Case	" 225
Sterling Silver Crystal face Case	" 225
Sterling Silver Hunting Case	" 240
Sterling Silver Half-hunting Case	" 250

SMALLER AND THEREFORE LOWER PRICED WATCHES ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

COLD WEATHER CLOTHING

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING:—

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool from	10	8	Silk Mufflers from	7	8
Scotch Mauds ...Rs. 13-8 to	25	8	Cashmere Mufflers, Rs. 2-8 to	3	8
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet, per pair, Rs. 16-8 to	25	0	Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts, and Pants, each	6	8
Real Russian Eider Down Quilts .....Rs. 25 to	100	0	Stout Brown Merino Vests, per Pants, each	6	8
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits.....Rs. 10-8 to	16	8	Shetland Lambswool Socks, per doz	25	0
Best Wove Flannel Shirts, Rs. 6-8 to	8	8	Ribbed Hand-Knitted Half Hose, per doz	25	0
Warm Gloves " 1-8 to	2	8	Merino Socks, per dozen	15	8
Tan Dogskin lined, very Warm, per pair	5	8	Balaclava Caps, each	4	8
Wool Mitts	1	8	Woven Cholera Belts, from	2	12
Warm Dressing Gowns from	16	8	Warm Overcoats, Rs. 45-0 to	55	0
Cardigan Jackets, Rs. 8-8 to	13	8	Ulsters, very warm, " 45 0 to	55	0
Ladies' Cardigans	8	8	Warm Cheviot Suits, from Rs. 38-0 to	45	0

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CHRISTMAS DELICACIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
MORTADELLA SAUSAGES	0 12	0 14
TYSSONEAU'S ANCHOVIES IN OIL	1 6	1 9
MUSHROOMS IN VINEGAR	1 2	1 4
MAYFAIR OX TONGUES	3 12	4 4
Ditto LARGER	4 8	5 0
TOMATO CATSUP Pts.	1 0	1 2
Ditto ½ pts.	0 8	0 9
NAPIER LUNCH PATES	0 8	0 9
CALVES' TONGUES	1 8	1 11
Ditto LARGER	3 0	3 6

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SEASON 1896 97.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—No extra charge for Schultze Powder or Field Loading.

Eley's Wads and cases, Curtis and Harvey's or Pigon Wilks and Laurence's powder and best chilled shot only used. Cartridges will be loaded with black powder unless specially ordered otherwise.

		Loaded. Cash. Rs. a.	Loaded. Credit. Rs. a.	Empty. Cash. Rs. a.	Empty. Credit. Rs. a.
ELEY'S BROWN—					
No. 10	per 100	12 0	13 8	4 0	4 8
	" 500	57 8	64 0	19 0	21 4
	" 1,000	110 0	123 0	36 0	40 0
Nos. 12,12	" 100	10 0	11 4	3 0	3 6
	" 500	47 8	53 8	14 4	16 0
" 16,20	" 1,000	90 0	100 0	27 0	30 0

Full Ammunition lists free on application.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GUNPOWDER—		
Pigon, Wilks, and Laurence's Alliance Prize Powder, Nos. 2, 4, and 6 grain, per lb. tin	3 0	3 6
Pigon, Wilks, and Laurence's Alliance per Original case of 25lbs	72 8	81 0
Curtis and Harvey's Nos. 4 and 6, per tin	3 0	3 6
Curtis and Harvey's Nos. 4 and 6, per original case of 25lbs	72 8	81 0
Schultze's Waterproof Gunpowder, per lb. tin	2 12	3 2
Smokeless (S.S.) Powder, per lb. tin	5 0	5 12
CHILLED SHOT—		
Best Quality, Nos. 1 to 10 per bag of 14lbs	3 10	4 2
" S. S. G. and S. G. "	4 1	4 9

N.B.—Ammunition cannot be sent by Post.

Treacher and Co., Ld., respectfully draw attention to the fact that transport Licenses for Arms and Ammunition have to be procured from the Commissioner of Police which entails a delay of some days.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE { FINEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

A combination of powerful NERVE and BRAIN Tonics, so carefully compounded that each ingredient imparts its full remedial effect to the system. RAISING the SPIRITS; INCREASING the APPETITE and INVIGORATING the whole BODY.

Per Bottle Rs. 3.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HYDROCARBINE OR HAIR RENOVATOR.

THE wonderful success of PETROLEUM as a Hair Producer induced us to make experiments with the crude oil, with a view of producing a refined dressing without destroying this invaluable property. This elegant preparation which we call "HYDROCARBINE" has passed severe tests, and we confidently recommend it as one of the most wonderful Hair producers known.

Price per Bottle Rs. 2.

Prepared only by

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country House, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Chaperoning, Riding, Reading and Occasional Visits to Lectures and good Library. Highest References can be offered to Parents and Friends. Address "G.H." Advertising Dept., "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY,
15TH, 16TH, AND 17TH DECEMBER.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY
OF THE
GRAND GYMNASTIC AND VARIETY COMPANY.
Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
H. E. LIEUT.-GENERAL NAIRNE, C.B.,
AND
BRIGADIER-GENL. W. GATACRE, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
WONDERFUL FEATS, SPLENDID DANCES,
HUMOROUS SONGS & RECITATIONS,
STARTLING EFFECTS WITH VARIED LIGHTS.
EACH EVENING THE PROGRAMME WILL BE VARIED.
By kind permission of Colonel C. D. Cooper and Officers of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the String Band of the Regiment will be in attendance.
PERFORMANCE TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 P. M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Reserved Seats Rs. 3 and 2, Back Seats, Re. 1 and annas 8.
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN UNIFORM, HALF PRICE.
Box Plan at SOUNDY'S. and Company, (Ld.)

G. I. P. R. ANNUAL SPORTS.
In connection with the above
will be held on their GROUND
A CALICO FANCY DRESS BALL
ON MONDAY, 11th JANUARY, 1897.
Gentleman and Lady .....Rs. 5
Evening Dress ..... „ 3
Extra Lady ..... „ 1
A. SAUYERS,
Honorary Secretary.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
MORVI THEATRICAL COMPANY.
"VIBOODH VIJAYA,"
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, AT 9 P. M.

BISCUITS.
WANTED, three cwt. BROKEN SHIP BISCUITS, monthly. Quote price in bags Railway Station, Bombay.
GOODWIN,
Ajmere RAJPUTANA.

NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC are informed that under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of theGovernment Notification, No. 7001, dated 15th the December, 1890, Judicial Department, the space bounded as follows:—On the North and West by the Northern and Western Parapet Walls of the Apollo Pier; on the East by the structure provided for the convenience of passengers and on the South by an imaginary line 40 yards distant from the Western Parapet wall, will be reserved for the Police authorities on the occasion of the landing of the English Mails.
W. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioners Office, Bombay, 10th December, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of VIRBAI, widow of SETH KESHOWJEE NAIK, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 27th day of April, 1895, leaving a Will, the Probate whereof having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, was granted on the 10th day of December, 1896, to Messrs. VUSSONJEE TRICUMJEE and HEERJEE GHELLABHAI, the Executors named in her Will, are hereby required to send their claims to the Undersigned, the Attorneys of the said Executors at their Office, 18, Esplanade Road, (next door to the National Bank of India), within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the Assets will be handed over to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims already sent in.
All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, or having property belonging to her are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the undersigned as the Attorneys for the said Executors.—Dated this 10th day of December, 1896.
PAYNE, GILBERT AND SAYANI.
Attorneys for Messrs. VUSSONJEE TRICUMJEE and HEERJEE GHELLABHOY, Executors of the last Will and Testament of VIRBAI, widow of KESHOWJEE NAEK, deceased.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.
No. 507 OF 1895.
In the matter of DAWOOD HAJI MAHOMED and CASAMBHAI MISRI, both of Bombay, Mahomedans, till lately carrying on business in partnership under the name of DAWOOD HAJI MAHOMED and Company, adjudged Insolvents.
WHEREAS the Petition of LOOKMANJEE SULEMANJEE, trading under the name of SULEMANJEE KARIMJEE, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvents verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor Lookmanjee Sulemanjee, was filed in this Honourable Court on this day and whereas the said Dawood Hajee Mahomed and Casambhai Misri, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in the Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects. Dated this tenth day of December, One-thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-six.
C. W. S. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort Bombay, this 10th day of December, 1896.

ARMANDE FRERE'S CHAMPAGNE.
CUVÉE RESERVÉE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently Arrived.
One dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 36
One dozen Pints ..... „ 20
APPLY TO
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & CO.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

HAJEE CASSIM LUDHA,
GENERAL, COMMISSION AND HOUSE AGENT,
GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AUCTIONEER.
AUCTION SALE.
PLANTS! PLANTS! PLANTS!!!
ON THURSDAY, THE 17TH, 18TH AND 19TH DECEMRER, 1896.
AT BUNGALOW No 152, VALENTINE LODGE, SANGAM ROAD, POONA.
Commencing from 8-30 to 11 A.M. each day
An excellent opportunity for the purchase of rare and choice Plants:—The well-known Garden belonging to Mr. THOMAS BROMLEY
ALSO
BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE,
ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH DECEMBER 1896.
At Bungalow No. 152, Valentine Lodge, Sangam Road.
(Commencing at 11-30 a. m.
MR. HAJEE KASSIM LUDHA, Government and Public Auctioneer, Poona, having been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, has the pleasure to announce that he will submit to public auction on the above date, time and place mentioned, the hand-some elegant valuable and select property belonging to MR. THOMAS BROMLEY.
Also a grand Concert Piano, (by John Broadwood and Sons), London.
Poultry, Pigeons, Fowl Houses, etc., etc.

KUPPER'S PILSENER
Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.
Rs. 6-8 per doz. Qts.; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.
SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods and the following:—
1 mahogany cottage pianoforte.
2 sets brown leather brass-mounted single harness.
A few military and semi-military hunting and pony saddles.
A few pairs of brown leather lace shoes.
25 lithographic stones.
1 Wheeler and Wilsons sewing machine.
Household furniture consisting of sofas, chairs, tables, teapoys, sideboard, dressing and washhand tables, clothes press, almyrae, &c.,
By order of the executor of the late Mr. D. Ernst, and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Sumsoodin—
DE 194—1 case fancy velvet.
AT 2 P. M.
1 second-hand light running circular-fronted brougham by Simpson & C., Madras, in good order.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 light dog cart.
1 new cushion-tyred safety bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.
On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Work:—
A large quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of works.
In small lots to suit purchasers.
On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Yoosuf Buildings (third floor), Carnac Road, opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, the valuable andhanhsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned, rosewood, cottage pianoforte, Bombay furniture, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of L. CAMPOS, Esq.,
The property will be on view 3 days before sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 9th December, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods:—
1 Gold hunting watch, by "Courvoisier."
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome strong victoria, with removable coach-box.
1 strong built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 bay arab, quiet, in single and double harness.
1 white waler mare, 9 years old, about 15.2, good jumper, and very bold across country.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, with a powerful iron grey Arab 14-4 and a set of harness.
1 black stud bred mare 15-2 by excellent back, good jumper and goes in harness.
By order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Pestonji Jeejibhoy Shroff:—
WALERS, WALERS, WALERS.
CLEARING OUT SALE.
40 Walers, consisting of ponies, broken pairs, hacks, hunters, and chargers, the balance of Mr. G. W. Cotgrave's shipment ex s. s. "Burcephalus," will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., at Messrs. Anderson and Co.'s Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, on SUNDAY next, the 13th instant, at 3 p. m.
Horses now on view, and can be seen in both harness and saddle.
The property of another gentlemen:—
1 handsome nutmeg grey Hungarian mare, 16 hands 7 years splendid action, broken to saddle.
AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES AT "LOKSLEY HALL," BYCULLA, OPPOSITE THE BUCULLA CLUB.
On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—
20 Arab and Persian horses and ponies.
Among the lot there are good chargers, hunters, remounts, polo and tonga ponies.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussel's carpet, handsome oleographs and oil painting in gilt frame, etc., the property of W. F. VAUGHAN, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 9th December, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
SALE OF EMPTY K. OIL BOXES.
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 11th December, 1896, at 2-p.m., at the Municipal Pipe Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, Tardeo, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.
SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUILDINGS AT MAZAGON
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 11th December, 1896, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the buildings, Street Nos. 1 and 2, Lawrence D'Lima Street, Mazagon.
SALE OF A VALUABLE SALT-PAN AT SION.
Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr Anandrao Narayan Vasudevjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Shapurji Rustomji Mistry, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 2 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1896, the Agar or Salt-pan, called the Narayan Agar, etc., comprised in and mortgaged to the said Anandrao Narayan Vasudevjee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of June, 1894, and described as—
All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate at Sion in the Mahimpur District in the Island of Bombay known as the Narayan Agar and bounded on the east partly by the Mahwal creek, and partly by the salt works belonging to the Mahwal district, on the west by the salt works called Samalati and Bharpur, on the north partly by a strip of marshy land called Shilkhadi, and partly by the land covered by water, forming part of the salt work, called Salamaty, and on the south by marshy land called Khattan belonging to Government, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. and situate within the registration sub-district of Bombay at Matunga, and which said land admeasures about 348,000 square yards, which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Shapurjee Rustomjee Mistry, and are now in the possession of the said Anandrao Narayen Vasudevjee as the mortgagee in possession. And all erections, buildings, embankments, bridges, works, salt-pans, and fixtures, &c., standing thereon, which have been now erected, made or attached thereto, or are in course of erection on the said land or premises, together with all rights, easements, and appurtenances belonging thereto and also the full benefit of the covenant and of all other covenants, provises, conditions, stipulations and declarations which may be contained in the lease of the said land and premises.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the mortgagee's Attorneys, Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th December, 1896.

INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.
C. MacDONALD & Co.
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

GEMMED RINGS.
AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.
A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held at its rooms on FRIDAY, the 11th Instant, at 5-30 p.m., for the purpose of NOMINATING a WITNESS for Examination before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure in pursuance of the intimation to that effect received through the Government of Bombay.
DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
A. M. DHARAMSI,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 9th December, 1896.

MADRAS RACES.
1st SPRING MEETING.
OWNERS are reminded that the 1st ENTRANCES for the 1st SPRING MEETING to be held on the 12th, 14th and 16th January, 1897, CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1896.
Special attention is drawn to first para of General Condition, No. 10.
J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.
By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.
Direct from the Distillers.
GENUINE MALT
WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	38	0
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	27	0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24	0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23	0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY...	26	0
IRISH WHISKY	25	0

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.
"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.
FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS,"
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.
GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS
In boxes of 25 and 50.
J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

A TERRIBLE COUGH,
A TERRIBLE COUGH,
A TERRIBLE COUGH,
...21, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the at Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and cold in Cottles by all Chemists.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing the Information of the previous week, carefully compiled from Indian and English Papers, Mails, Telegrams, etc. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, including Postage. English Subscription, £1 10 per year, including Postage.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.
Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LTD.,
BOMBAY.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS,
LACE GOODS,
GLOVES & HOSIERY
SUNSHADES

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.
The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange: grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £557,312 10s.
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST.. „ 10,79,540
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.
STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Elphinstone Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens	12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... ..... „	4,500,000 =	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „	4,130,000 =	„ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

THOMAS COOK & SON
BANKERS, ARMY AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the usual terms.
DEMAND DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day, on London or on any of our Branch Offices.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS or REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission.*
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods, or available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued, Bank of England Notes Sovereigns and Foreign Monies sold and Exchanged.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected, without charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
LOANS and ADVANCES made against approved Security.
INVESTMENTS.—Stocks and Shares bought and sold.
INTEREST on Government Securities and Dividends on Joint Stock Shares realised at a charge of ¼ per cent.
SUPPLIES of every discription obtained for Messes, Clubs, &c.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND ARMY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital..... $ 160,00,000
Reserve Fund..... $ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE:—
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers,
G. E. NOBLE, }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and other Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,00 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevard, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary requisites for Correspondence and Despatches. Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof where travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.
C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—
To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*
Per Annum .....Rs.	48	Per Annum .....Rs. 56
Half-yearly ..... „	25	Half-yearly ..... „ 30
Quarterly ..... „	13	Quarterly ..... „ 15
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To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

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Per Annum .....Rs.	52	Per Annum .....Rs. 60
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Quarterly ..... „	15	Quarterly ..... „ 18
Monthly ..... „	6	Monthly ..... „ 6-8

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Price for Back Number varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Re. 1.
TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—
Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 3 per line.
Second do.	„
Third do.	„

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.
SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, Servants required, Houses or Lodgings to the change of residence, Articles Lost or Found, The sale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION
To SUBSCRIBERS—

| IN BOMB

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 24m. Sun sets, 5h, 23m. High water, 3-31m., 4-21s. Low water, 10-25m., 9-23s.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
B. V. R. Cricket Club, Dance in the Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Ballot, Chamber of Commerce, for election of chairman, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Presidency Association, election of a witness for examination before the Royal Commission, 5-30 p.m.
Oyster Skating Rink.
Transports Ludhiana and Vadala due to arrive from Suakin.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mahanady left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bezwada entered, and the steamers Mazagaon Khedive, R. Rubattino, and Kola left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—There will be the usual handicap races on Saturday, for yachts and whips' boats, entries for which will close at 4 p.m., to-day (Friday).

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 3,748, the daily average being 124. The total of new patients was 620.

VOLUNTEER DANCE.—The first dance of the Cricket Club, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, takes place in the Town Hall, at 9 o'clock, this evening, full details of which will be seen in their regimental orders given in another column.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADHOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of November, the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,830, among whom the number of new admissions was 597, being classified as stated below:—Hindus 400, Mussulmans 91, Parsees 14, Christians 39, and other class 14. The average daily attendance was 61.

FALL OFF A SCAFFOLDING.—On Wednesday morning, a Hindu labourer, named Luxmion Dhunji, aged thirty years, was standing on a scaffolding, lime washing the walls of the Chunda Ramji's Press, when his foot accidentally slipped and he fell down from a height of about thirty-five feet, on some loose cotton bales, fracturing his left hand and sustaining serious internal injuries. The injured labourer was conveyed to the Gowalias Tejpal Hospital, and detained for treatment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel Cooper and officers, the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, under the direction of Bandmaster Mullins, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March ... El Bilboo ... Guerin
Overture ... The Exiles ... Gassner.
Selection ... The Rose of Castile ... Balfe.
Serenade ... Quand tu Chantes ... Gounod.
Selection ... Little Christopher Columbus ... Caryll.
Valse ... Toreador ... Royle.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster Mullandaine, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March ... Duquesne Grays ... Ross.
Fantasia ... The Goldbeetles' Soiree ... Kling.
Selection ... La Figlia del Regimento ... Donizetti.
Valse ... Soiree D'Ete ... Waldteufel.
Fantasia ... Military Songs ... Rappey.
Polka ... Friendship ... Muth.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FRACAS AT FALKLAND ROAD.—While the Municipal authorities are considering the advisability of making the segregation of the patients suffering from the bubonic fever compulsory owing to the tendency of the disease to spread all over the town with increased severity, it would be well to frame a fracas which took place on Wednesday evening, at Falkland Road, that the ignorant public are still opposed to the removal of patients to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. It appears that for some days past bubonic fever has been raging on Falkland Road and several by lanes crossing it, and several cases were reported to have proved fatal. On the evening of the day in question, Mr. Desmier, an Inspector in the Health Department, and Dr. Shapurji Manockji Mehta, attached to the Health Department, went to a house in 3rd Cross Lane, Falkland Road, to remove a woman, who had been suffering from bubonic fever to the Infectious Disease Hospital. The woman was brought out of the house, it is stated, with the permission of her relatives, but before she could be placed in the Municipal van, which had been kept in readiness outside the house, a large crowd of people collected in the street and obstructed the Municipal officers in the execution of their duties, and prevented the removal of the woman. The mob became disorderly, damaged the Municipal property, and one of them struck the doctor with a stick on his turban. The doctor effected his escape, and took refuge in a Parsee's house in the 6th Lane, Khetwady, while Inspector Desmier proceeded to the Girgaum police station and reported the matter to the police. Constable Rosshurt and Inspector Sloane at once repaired to the spot and dispersed the crowd. Superintendent McDermott and Inspector Saunderson, on receiving information, were quickly on the spot. Mr. J. Gumey, the Acting Deputy Commissioner, also arrived on the scene with a body of mounted police, but before these officers and men appeared on the spot, the mob had retired. The sick woman was then removed to the Municipal Hospital at Arthur Road.

ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.

BEFORE Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspectors Manly and Henry Brewin brought on remand and again prosecuted Narayen Dhondoo, a hamal, in the employ of one Maganbhoy Fratabchund, a jeweller, on a charge of theft, as a servant, of one gold earing set with two brilliants and one drop emerald, of the value of Rs. 784; two earrings of pearls set in gold, worth Rs. 300, one emerald earring, valued at Rs. 180, and one emerald and pearl earring, of the value of Rs. 200, in all collectively valued at Rs. 1,430, belonging to his master, Rugunath Mahadoo, and Succaram Pandurang, servants to goldsmiths, residing at Cheera Bazaar and Sonapore Lane, respectively, and Appa Datoo, of Khetwady, were also charged by the same police officers, with dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property, belonging to the abovenamed jeweller, Messrs Sealy, Vellinker, and Koregaunker, pleaders, defended the accused Nos. 2, 3, and 4, respectively. It appears that about 11 o'clock on the forenoon of the 3rd instant, the complainant and his wife locked the door of their house at Chowpatty and went to Mombadevie. Before leaving the house, they saw the jewellery safe in the cupboard. When they returned home in the evening, they found the lock on the door intact which they opened with the key and entered the house. The internal appearance of the house was just the same as it was when the complainant and his wife left in the morning, and there was nothing to create any suspicion in their mind until a few minutes after, when, on opening the cupboard to take out some new clothes, the complainant discovered the ornaments missing. He made inquiries and discovered that his servant, the first accused, whom he had taken in his service only about a fortnight previously was nowhere to be found. The complainant then made a report to the police and gave the name of the first accused as the person on whom he rested his suspicion. Police inquiries were set on foot and the accused was arrested on the following day near Cowasji Patel Tank, by one of the policemen, who had been specially posted there to be on look-out. On searching his person, the large erring set with two large brilliants and an emerald was discovered. The accused was then taken before Inspectors Brewin and Manly at the Chowpatty police station, where he made a statement and took the police officers to Sonapore Lane. There he pointed out the third accused, Succaram Pandurang, who, on being questioned by the police, stated that No. 1 had sold him a pearl earring for Rs. 7, but that he (Succaram) had in his turn handed it over to the fourth accused, Appa. On further investigation being made, the emerald and pearl erring, of the value of Rs. 200, was traced to the second accused, Rugoonath, at Cheera Bazaar, to whom, according to the statement of No. 1, it had been sold for Rs. 8. In this manner the police succeeded in tracing the whole of the stolen property. The cross-examination of several witnesses went to show that the accused Nos. 2, 3, and 4 got the property from No. 1, not knowing that it was stolen and that it was so valuable, and that they made no attempt to conceal it when questioned by the police. The first accused admitted the offence, stating that it was true that, when he was arrested, one ring was found in his possession and that he sold the other rings to the second and third accused for seven and eight rupees, respectively. The Magistrate convicted the first accused, and taking into consideration the value of the property stolen by him, sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The rest of the accused were discharged.

ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20 Hatton Garden, London.

THE BRUTAL MURDER AT GHORUPDEO ROAD.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER concluded the adjourned inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Parbuttee, a woman, who was alleged to have been murdered by one Moolchund Cunnie alias Moolji alias Munwar Cunnie, with the assistance of his mother, Hurkorbai alias Mankorbai, on the night of the 17th ultimo, in the room of a newly-built chawl, opposite the David Mill, Ghorupdeo Road. The murdered woman was the kept mistress of Moolchund, and they were the residents of Warora, in the Chanda District, Central Provinces, where the man carried on the occupation of a fitter or watchmaker. Superintendent Nolan and Inspector Hurst were present at the inquiry, and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. Moolchund and his mother, Hukorbai, were also brought at the inquiry. The evidence of several witnesses, including the rent-collector of the chawl, in which the murdered woman was found, his Purdasee servant, and the men belonging to the Hunuraj Cur Sunsey Tample, where the murdered woman and the murderer resided, was recorded.

Rahimbux Shaik Rajab, a constable in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway police, doing duty at the Abu Road Railway station, examined by the coroner, stated that, on the 18th ultimo, at about 10 p.m., he was on duty at the Abu Road station, when he received instructions from Police Inspector Dhunamsingh to search each train that arrived from Bombay for a Purdasee man, whose description had been given to him, an old woman, and a boy about two years and a-half old. The witness searched No. 4 down mixed train, which arrived at the Abu Road Railway station, about 11 o'clock that night, but found no one answering the description. He also searched No. 12 down local train, which arrived, next morning, at half-past 9 o'clock. A number of passengers got out of the train, and amongst them was the accused Moolchund, who answered to the description given to the constable. The witness, who was then not in uniform, asked the man where he had come from, and he replied that he had arrived from Hyderabad. Being asked by the constable to produce his ticket, Moolchund put his hand into his pocket and pulled out two third-class tickets, numbered 277 and 278 and dated 16th November 1896, from Broach to Agra Fort. Witness asked him whom the other tickets belonged to, and he said it belonged to his mother; who was in the carriage for females. Being asked to point her out, he took the witness to the carriage for females, and pointed the woman, Hurkorbai, who had a boy, aged about two years and a-half, sleeping near her. The witness then directed Hurkorbai to get out of the carriage with the boy, an her kit, and she did so. Moolchund also removed his kit from the carriage, at the direction of the witness, who then, with the assistance of another constable, took them to Inspector Dhunamsingh, who showed them telegram he had received. Moolchund was then searched, and a penknife, and Rs. 5-1-3 in silver and copper found in his possession On examining his canvas bag, a pair of silver anklets, a number of wearing apparel, some brass utensils, and a locked box, were found. Witness asked Hurkorbai for the key of the box, and she replied that it might be with Moolchand, who, on being questioned, said that his mother had got the key. The mother then took a bunch of four keys out of her pocket, and gave it to the witness, who opened the box and found a number of gold and silver ornaments therein. (Witness here produced all the ornaments.) By order of the Inspector, witness took Moolchund and Hurkorbai to Ajmere and placed them before the Assistant Inspector-General of Police. They arrived at Ajmere, at 1 a.m, on the 20th ultimo. At 4 p.m., the same day, the witness placed Moolchund and Hurkorbai before Khan Bahadur Abdoola Khan, the Second-Class Magistrate, who took down their statements in writing. Witness subsequently brought Moolchund, Hurkorbai and the child, the property, and the papers to Ahmedabad, and there made them over to the B, B, and C, I, Railway Police. Inspector Hurst, of the Bombay Police, in charge of the Mazagon Section, E Division, examined by the coroner, deposed that about a quarter to 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 18th ultimo, lance police naik, No. 337, came to him and gave him certain information, in consequence of which he went to a chawl, under construction, belonging to a Marwaree, at Ghorupdeo Road. He went upstairs and found the door of one of the rooms fastened with a brass padlock (produced). Mr. Hurst then went to a window near the stair-case, and looking through the crevices of the shutters, saw a naked foot protruding from under a blanket on the floor. Before going upstairs, witness had noticed blood trickling down the outer wall of the chawl, and in consequence he assended a "punch," and then, in the presence of the punch, wrenched off the padlock which the brass padlock was fastened. The witness and the members of the punch then entered the room, and on removing the blanket, Mr. Hurst found the deceased's dead body under it. The woman appeared to be about thirty years of age and her throat was cut from ear to ear. She was lying on her back, parallel with the window, with her face slightly turned towards the window. Her left arm was across her chest, while her right arm was bent upwards. Her left leg was slightly bent. She was dressed in a saree and cholie, while another saree, a dhotur, and a child's coat were lying under her head. The witness then described the several ornaments which he had found on the deceased's person, and which were produced in court. He also stated a number of articles including the pair of pincers, which were found in the room. Witness circulated the information of the supposed murderer throughout the town. He took charge of the body, the room, and its contents. Under the coroner's order, Mr. Hurst removed the body to the morgue and there pointed out to the coroner's surgeon before he made an autopsy on it. After the autopsy had been made, witness had the body preserved in ice at the morgue until the 28th ultimo. The man Moolchund and his mother, Hurkorbai, were brought down to Bombay on the 23rd ultimo, in charge of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, and on the same day Mr. Horst took them to the morgue and showed them the deceased's body. In consequence of information supplied by Moolchund and Hurkorbai, Mr. Hurst brought the men belonging to General Curmusejee's Temple and identified the deceased and her ornaments. One of the keys found on the person of Moolchund, fitted the padlock which had been secured on the door of the room in which the deceased was found murdered.

Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, examined by the coroner, said, that on the 18th November last, the deceased woman was pointed out to him by Inspector Hurst at the morgue, at 4 p.m., that day, and he immediately made an outapsy of the body. There was an incased wound across the front of the throat, immediately below the lower jaw, extending from ear to ear, and dividing the skin, muscles and, large blood vessels on both sides of the neck. The trachea was also divided, and the front of the cervical vertebra were exposed. There were no other internal marks of violence on the body. The stomach contained about six ounces of semi-digested food, consisting of rice, dhall, and meat. All the internal organs were healthy. There were two earrings in each ear at the top, which appeared to be made of brass. There was a gilt spangle stuck on the forehead and a loose string round the neck, suspending a silver amulet, which appeared to be covered with leather or cloth. There were four glass bangles on the left wrist and three on the right wrist. There were two silver or plated rings on the big toe of each foot. From the *post mortem* appearances Dr. Smith was of opinion that death was due to hoemorrhage, consequent on the wound of the neck, which he had described. The wound could not have been self-inflicted.

The coroner having briefly summed up the evidence, the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Moolchund, and of the abetment of the offence against his mother, Hurkorbai, both of whom were then committed by the coroner to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 11.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

930-211-95—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs P C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

922-21-94—K J Mantri—Bai Jainathbai vs Bachoobai—Bicknell M and M.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

222-1048-93—Ismail Dada and another vs F Fischer.

924—517-95—Khunderao and S—Luxumon Nana Patel vs Meroba Ramcristna and another—Little and Co.

83-6127-91—Hajee Moosa Hajee Osmun vs Bhownidas Behrumal—Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

93-96—Payne G and S—L A Blaschecck and others vs Furdoonjee Framjee Khambatta—Wadia and G.

591-94—M H Khan (for pauper)—Latiff Hajee Aboobaker vs Hajee Adum Hajee Joonas and others—James Peace and In person.

518-91—Nanu and H—Narranji Ebji vs Ramjee Ebji.

393-95—P P Pinder—Aga Geolam Hoosain bin Aga Abdool Hassam Larsee vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne G and S.

84-93—Chalk W and S—Keshow Bappoo vs Gopal Arjoon and others—Crawford B and Co, and Chitnis M and M.

157-96—Tyabji D and Co—Girdhardas Ghanah m as vs Sunwer Sukat Gowan Patel and others—Dicksant and D, and Daphtary and F.

477-95—K D Shroff—Ramjee Bhula vs Gopal Kinji and others.

"THE BOY STOOD ON THE BURNING DECK."—Some irreverent person has declared that his reason for so doing was that it was too hot to sit down; but this is a libel. The reason was that the gallant boy would not desert his post. With an implicit obedience to his father's commands he stayed upon the burning ship, and went to a glorious death. But suppose at the last moment young Casabianca had been saved, what then? He would certainly have been very much burned, and the best thing for him would have been an immediate application of Holloway's famous Ointment, a certain remedy in all cases of burns, scalds, abscesses, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, bronchitis and throat, and the like.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the trial of the following case was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, and the same common jury.

A DISHONEST CARTMAN.

Mohideen Lal Mahomed, a cartman, was charged with having, as a carrier, on the 10th October 1895, abetted the commission of the offence of criminal breach of trust by one Mahadoo Fakira, in respect of four bales of yarn belonging to the Alliance Spinning and Manufacturing Company; and further with having voluntarily assisted in concealing and disposing of stolen property. Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not defended by counsel.

At the close of the evidence, Mr. Jardine briefly summed up the case for the prosecution.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, said the matter had been moderately placed before them by the learned counsel for the Crown. The first question before the jury was whether the offence of criminal breach of trust had been committed by Mahadoo Fakira, which the present accused was charged with aiding and abetting. The evidence of Husson Mahomed, the Muccadam, shewed, that he entrusted the bales of yarn to Mahadoo Fakira for being carted to the Prince's Dock, and if the jury were satisfied that the bales were duly entrusted to Mahadoo Fakira, the latter was guilty of criminal breach of trust. The next question was whether the prisoner aided and abetted Mahadoo Fakira. His Lordship had asked the prisoner to explain how it was that he happend to be in the same place with Mahadoo Fakira with those bales of yarn; and instead of giving any explanation, the prisoner simply denied that he was with Mahadoo Fakira at the shed of the dyer Fazal Mahomed, as alleged. The second charge against the prisoner was that he assisted in disposing of and making away with property, which he knew to be stolen. If the jury were satisfied that he did so, the prisoner would be guilty of the second charge also.

The jury without retiring, unanimously convicted the prisoner of both charges. It appeared that prisoner was, on the 22nd September 1887, sentenced to three years' imprisonment for dishonestly disposing of stolen property.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that the evidence conclusively proved that he aided and abetted Mahadoo Fakira in the commission of this serious offence. He had admitted having previously committed a serious offence, for which he had suffered severe punishment. That punishment did not appear to have had any effect upon him, and his Lordship must pass upon him a severer sentence. His associate Mahadoo Fakira was sentenced to transportation for ten years, but as he (the prisoner) was not such an habitual offender as Mahadoo Fakira was, his Lordship would not pass upon him an equally heavy sentence, but must sentence him to transportation for seven years.

MAKING TWO CURRENCY NOTES OUT OF ONE

Sittaram Ballaram and Killoo Kulloova were charged with abetment in the commission of the offence of criminal breach of trust as servants, and with cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property. On the 31st May last, one Jiva Virchand, a servant of Oodeymull Dadda, Marwaree shroffs, committed criminal breach of trust of ten currency notes for Rs. 10,000, and the prisoners abetted the commission of the offence. They also cheated Jiva Virchand of the Rs. 10,000 by falsely representing to him that they were able, by some process, to make a duplicate of a currency note for any amount. Mr. D. D. Davar, with Mr. Lalcaca, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, defended the prisoners.

Mr. Davar, in addressing the jury, said the question which the jury would have to consider was purely a question of fact. The facts of the case were not very complicated. The prosecution was instituted by a firm of Marwaree bankers who carried on business in the name of Oodeymull Dadda, and their transactions were so extensive that, in the course of a day, they received and sent out thousands of rupees. Unfortunately the servants they employed in their money dealings were persons of a low class in life. It appeared that, on the 31st May last, a firm of Marwaree bankers named Luchmondas Sawdas wanted to borrow Rs. 10,000 on account from Oodeymull Dadda, and the former sent a message to the latter to that effect. The reply was received that the money would be sent, for these Marwaree bankers always sent out monies by their own servants. The abovementioned amount was later on the same day entrusted by Oodeymull Dadda to their servant Jiva Virchand; but the money never reached the firm of Luchmondas Sawdas. The police were informed; and four persons were afterwards placed before the magistrate. Two of them were discharged, while the other two, Jiva and Gungaram, the complainant's own servants, were convicted and sentenced. The persons discharged were Mithanlal and Choonilal. This was on the 19th June last. The moonim of the firm, however, continued his enquiries in order to get hold of the Rs. 10,000 which the firm had lost. He received certain information, and on the 26th June last, he prosecuted the two prisoners and another person on the present charges. The case for the prosecution, the learned counsel said, was that their own servants, Jiva and Gungaram, were illiterate persons, resolved upon a bold measure, and were led by the first prisoner to believe that he could make two notes out of one. On one occasion, the first prisoner, in the presence of Jiva and Gungaram and others, it was alleged, made two notes for Rs. 10 each out of one, as the men fully believed. Jiva got the notes for Rs. 10,000, and he was taken by Mithanlal and the second prisoner into the room of the first prisoner. The notes were handed to the first prisoner, who subjected them to a certain process. Finally, Jiva was told that the notes had been rendered too much, and that they were burnt. The four men disappeared from Bombay and were arrested at Callian. Jiva and Gungaram, who were convicts in the jail, would tell the jury that they lost the Rs. 10,000. It would be proved that they were taken to Mithanlal's room, that the notes were handed to the first prisoner, and that they afterwards disappeared. If the jury were satisfied upon the evidence that such was the case it would be their duty to convict the prisoners.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Jiva Virchand, examined by Mr. Davar, said he was in the employ of Oodeymull Dadda, and his business was to present hundies and pay money. About six months ago, he was sent to pay Rs. 10,000 to the firm of Luchmondas Sewdas on account. The money consisted of ten notes for Rs. 1,000 each. He did not pay the money as directed. When he came down-stairs with the money, he met one Mithanlal, Killoo, the second prisoner, and Choonilal. Witness had a previous conversation with the second prisoner and Mithanlal, and he told them what his work was; and in whose employ he was. That was seven or eight days previously. Witness first saw the first prisoner in Vithalwady four or five days previously. Witness had then said that his pay was five rupees a month, and he was promised another employment at Rs. 15 per month, both for himself and for a relative. At the conversation which occurred, the first prisoner was present, and he said to Mithanlal, who was also there, that he was a Baboo, who came from Calcutta, that he had lost in a steamer currency notes for Rs. 3,48,700, and that he was now penniless. He further said he had a medicine, by means of which he was able to make two notes of one. He said that, if his word was not believed, he would, in his presence, make two of a currency note for Rs. 10; and that if anybody produced notes of a large amount, he could make two of one. The first prisoner then took out of his pocket a wooden frame fitted with glasses, also a blank paper of the size of a currency note; and applied some medicine to the paper out of a bottle which he took out from his pocket. He applied the medicine with a bit of cotton to the paper, and put the glass and a currency note under the glass, which he placed in the frame. Mithanlal handed the ten rupee note to the first prisoner. The frame was then left to dry in the air for a quarter of an hour. The paper and the note were taken out of the frame, when it appeared that the impression of the note upon the blank paper was rather faint. A glass was placed both over and under the note and the blank paper. The process was then repeated. The paper and the note were again placed in the frame with glasses over and under them, and the frame was placed in a dish of water. The first prisoner then took out of the frame two notes for Rs. 10 each, saying that he had made two notes out of one. Witness did not again see the paper with the faint impression of the note. The numbers of the two notes, which prisoner said he had made, were different. Witness believed at the time that the first prisoner had succeeded in making two notes out of one. Prisoner then sent Mithanlal and Choonilal to the bazar to cash the note for Rs. 10, in order to prove that the note was a genuine one. Choonilal and Mithanlal returned with ten rupees in cash, saying they had cashed the note given to them. The second prisoner, Choonilal Mithanlal, and all of them were present in the room. The first prisoner assured the others that he could really make two notes out of one. He said that, at present, he had no money; but that if anybody lent him notes for Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000, he would make duplicates of them, and having benefitted himself, would return the original notes to the owner. He swore hard that he would do so. Mithanlal, Choonilal and Killoo, made the first prisoner and witness take solemn oaths, not to mention the matter to anybody. Mithanlal assured witness, that he would find him good employment, and asked him, in return, to assist the first prisoner in his desire to enrich himself by making two notes out of one. Witness understood thereby that he should accommodate the first prisoner for a short time with notes for Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, or Rs. 20,000, and that the notes would most certainly be returned to him, (witness), as the first prisoner had sworn to do. At the time the witness got downstairs with Rs. 10,000, he met Mithanlal, Choonilal, and Killoo. They asked witness how much money he had got to pay out. Witness went out every day to pay monies on behalf of his master. The usual time for going out was after 3 p.m. They had been making enquiries of the witness, and on that day, witness said he had received Rs. 10,000 to pay the firm of Luchmondas Sawdas. Choonilal and the others invited witness to their house where the first prisoner was sitting. He went with them, and met Gungaram in the way, and he (Gungaram) accompanied them. Choonilal and the others asked witness to lend the first prisoner the notes he had with him for an hour or so, assuring him on their oaths that the money would be returned to him in an hour. On going into the house in Vithalwady, the first prisoner assured witness, that he would duplicate the notes in half an hour or so, and would return the notes to witness. He believed them all to be respectable merchants and trusted their oaths. Witness therefore handed the ten notes for Rs. 10,000 to the first prisoner. The latter made them into a flat packet and wrapped a paper over them, and put the packet in the wooden frame. Prisoner then told Mithanlal to take the frame into the air and expose it for a short time. Mithanlal took the frame out of the room, and out of the sight of those present in the room. He returned into the room in about ten minutes with the frame. Prisoner then told Mithanlal to put soom powder into the fire and fumigate the frame with it; and he left the room for a few minutes. Prisoner handed the frame to Mithanlal and went out. On his return into the room, he told Mithanlal,—"What have you done; you have produced too much smoke, you have heated the glasses too much; they are electrical glasses, and the notes are burnt." The first prisoner took up the frame, and broke the glasses, and witness and the others saw that the notes were burnt. There was no flames; the notes were actually burnt. Addressing the witness, prisoner said his notes were burnt. He then told Mithanlal to take witness and Gungaram to his bungalow at Matoonga. He said he would go and get a note or two for Rs. 1,000 from some relative and would multiply the notes, and thus make up the witness's money. Witness was ashamed to go to his master without the notes, and being in hope that he would get back his notes, he went with the other to Matoonga, where he stopped in a room for one night only, Mithanlal proposed that they should go to Callian where the first prisoner would meet them. They went to Callian and stayed there about ten days in a small room, which was rented for eight annas. They kept witness there with the assurance every day that the first prisoner was coming. Finally, the police came and arrested witness at the Callian railway station. Witness had gone to the station in order to proceed to Allahabad where Mithanlal said the first prisoner was. They all proposed to accompany witness to Allahabad. Finally witness and Gungaram were charged in reference to the notes, and were sentenced, each to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Witness had never seen the notes again.

The evidence for the prosecution had not closed, when the court adjourned till 10 o'clock, this (Friday) morning.

BENGAL PUNJAB FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE match between the Rifle Brigade and Royal Scots Fusiliers, for the 1st round of the Punjab-Bengal Football Cup, was played at Rawalpindi yesterday. The Rifle Brigade on the whole, had the best of the game and would have scored but for the good defence of the R. S. F. goal keeper. An extra ten minutes having been played each way and nothing scored, the match will be replayed at Sialkot.

WEST KENT VERSUS INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.

IN the first round of the Punjab Bengal Football Association, the 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers played the 1st Royal West Kent Regiment at Meerut on the 3rd instant. The kick off was started punctually at 4 p.m.; and the ground being lined with the men of both Regiments, play for the first ten minutes was chiefly to the Inniskilling's half; during which the first goal was registered to the West Kents by some good combined play amongst their forwards.

The Inniskillings, who had been playing with the sun in their faces, then seemed to pull themselves together and just before half time had equalised matters; the score standing one goal ll.

Just at the call of time, the eight back of the West Kents unfortunately hurt his knee, which considerably cripplied their defend in the second half.

The Inniskillings with the sun and wind behind them, quite outplayed their opponents in the second half and scored four more goals.

The score being 5 goals to 1 when the whistle sounded.

The weather was all that could be desired and a really enjoyable afternoon was made more so by the West Kents being at home and giving us a capital selection by their excellent band.

The seduous duty of referee was undertaken by Captain Gifford, 5th D. Gs. a greater compliment cannot be paid him than to say that he gave entire satisfaction to both sides. The following are the names and places of the competing teams :—

Inniskillings: Goal: Private Nurse, Backs: Private Hacks, Lieutenant Riordo and Private Craig; Half backs: Private Beal, Mowday and McGaughey; Forwards: Private Cook, Corporal Mooney, and Sergeant Dr. Eidon.

Corporal Courtenay and Sergeant Andrews.

West Kents: Goal: Private Nurse, Backs: Private Davidson and Lieutenant O'Dowda, Half Backs: Private Allan, Lieutenant Robinson and Sergeant Murphy, Forwards: Private Wilson, Sergeant Neighbour, Captain Pedley, Private Howard, and Corporal McIntosh.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 9.

Keir, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Davidson, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Mhow.
Hildebrand, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Lanowli.

DECEMBER 10.

Johnston, Surgn-Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Poona.
Haines, Capt, Punjab, Comt, on leave, from Hissar.
Stevens, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Vestropp, Capt, Bo, A C G, on duty, from Deesa.
Phillips, Vety-Major, Punjab, A V D, on duty, from Mian Mir

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 5.

White, 2nd-Lt, Bo, R I Rifles, to join, to Poona.
Lawson, 2nd-Lt, Bo, R I Rifles, to join, to Poona.
Hatchbull, Capt, Bo, Dist Recruiting Officer, on duty, to Poona.

DECEMBER 9.

Fir, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, to Calcutta.

DECEMBER 10.

Janston, Surgn-Lt, Bo, I M S, on pointed, to Quetta.
Vestropp, Capt, Bo, A C G, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 11th December, 1896.

The range finding class will meet this morning at 7 a.m. sharp at the Bhandarwada Reservoir Grounds Beyvere Hill, Mazagon.

There will be class firing at Cooria this morn ing Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-40, and 7-5 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 12th instant at 5 p.m. sharp on the Apollo Bunder and proceed by launch to Alaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Boss.—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

Every member is requested to attend.

The launch will leave Apollo Bunder punctually at 4-15 p.m.

Recruits to be eligible for the class firing prize must fire the class within two months of the date.—In future to be eligible recruits must fire the Recruits Course within two inches of joining the Corps provided the range is available.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Acting Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th December, 1896.

The Regiment will parade on Saturday next, the 12th inst, at 4-45 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress:—Review order, khaki.

Carts will be conveyed in special Tram cars as follows :—

Byculla School,—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3 p.m.

St. Peter's School.—Two single cars to leave Tram Terminus Mazagaon, at 3-45 p.m.

The Range will be reserved for "F" Company on Saturday afternoon the 12th instant. The trains for Cooria leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m., Bombay time, and Byculla 12 minutes later. The attendance on the range will be as Commanding Officer's parade.

Refreshments will be provided on the range.

There will be Company Drill for "B" Company in the R. Hospital compound at 6 p.m. to-day (Friday). All members are requested to attend.

The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E," Company—No. 4111, Vol. G. R. Gee.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CRICKET CLUB.

The first dance of the Club will take place in the Town Hall, to-day (Friday), the 11th instant, at 9 p.m.

Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following :—
C. F. W. English, Byculla, School, Byculla.
R. H. C. Rose, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Corporal E. F. Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Tel. Office, Pydhowne.
Sergt. R. C. Snow, Stephens & Sons, Girgaum.
Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cathedral High School.
Sergt. W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergt. S. F. Pearcey, Government Lockyard, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Corporal H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Mr. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.

Fancy Dress.

Members Rs. 1-8 to include one lady.
Members of the Corps Rs. 2 to include one lady.
Visitors Rs. 3 to include one lady.

Evening Dress.

Members Rs. 2 to include one lady.
Members of the Corps Rs. 3 to include one lady.
Visitors Rs. 4 to include one lady.
Early Refreshments will be provided.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

AT a meeting of the Senate in Sir Cowarji Jehangier Hall of the University on Saturday, next:—The Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta, M.A., C.I.E., has given due notice of his intention to propose—

I. That the words of the present Regulation 11 of the Bye-Laws, (p. 23 of the Calendar for 1896-97), be *left out* and the following *inserted* in their place :—

"The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of the Faculties and ten Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportions :—

Four by the Faculty of Arts, one of whom shall be elected separately to represent the Physical and Experimental Sciences.
Two by the Faculty of Law.
Two " " of Medicine.
Two " " of Civil Engineering.

The Dean and Syndics of each Faculty shall constitute a Sub-Committee of the Syndicate, shall have power to make rules for the delegation of business to the Sub-Committees as it may from time to time find necessary.

II. That the following be added to Regulation 12 and the Syndicate (p. 23 of the Calendar,) after the word "Senate" in line 2 :—

"To appoint and, if necessary, to remove Moderators or Superintending Examiners, whenever the Syndicate may think it desirable, for the purpose of revising and settling Examination paper and of suupervising the work of the Examiners in assigning marks."

III. That the following be added under the heading "General" at page 100, Bombay University Calendar, 1896-97 :—

"1. The following are the Standards for passing the Examinations :—

University School Final Examination.—To pass the Examination, the Candidate must obtain one-third of the full marks in each of the necessary subjects, one-fourth of the full marks in each of two optional subjects, and a total of 250. No credit to be given for the third optional subject unless the Candidate shall have passed in that subject.

Matriculation Examination.—To pass the examination the Candidate must obtain one-third of the full marks in each language, and one-fourth of the full marks in History and Geography, in Natural Science, and in Mathematics, (Arithmetic and Algebra, and Euclid).

Previous, Intermediate, B.A., and first and Second B.Sc. Examinations.—To pass the Examination, the Candidate must obtain thirty per cent, of the full marks in each subject. Should a Candidate, however, not obtain 30 per cent. of the full marks *in one* subject *only*, he should be declared to have passed the Examination, if on a review of the Candidate's marks a majority of not less than two-thirds of Examiners present, decide that the Candidate should pass, provided always that no Candidate shall so pass unless he obtain at least 45 per cent. of the total marks in all subjects. At the B. A. and First and Second B.Sc., the Candidate must also obtain one-fif

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 50 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 15—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER," is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and 31, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Established 1889.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 24 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 8 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Complete turnout, (Light English built Victoria, newly done up) and BAY ARAB GELDING, (6 years). offers—Address "H. H." care of this office.

FOR SALE.—STEAM and HAND CRANES. Apply to GANESH BHICAJEE, care of Mr. J. Stuber, Mazagon.

TO BE LET, from 1st. January "TRIO COTTAGE" Colaba, now occupied by. Mr. P. M. MODY, rent Rs. 100. For particulars apply to Messrs. BLAND & NOBLE, Solicitors, Meadow Street, fort.

TO LET.—A furnished Bungalow on Church Hill, Igatpuri. Terms, apply to E. A. OSBORNE.

TO LET.—Large and Airy BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road and at Elphinstone Road, Parel, two minutes' walk from the Station, and Small BUNGALOW near Sea, at Mahim. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

RECEIVED, German Concertinas of the best manufacture only, expressly manufactured to our order to suit the Indian climate, from Rs. 6, 8, 10 to Rs. 20.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Rs. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other teas at even Rs. 1-8 per lb. MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 4 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

WANTED, young European or Prsee ASSISTANT to MANAGER, of up-country Cotton Mill, capable of testing and valueing Dhooties, T Cloths Drills, etc, as Salesman and Traveller and speaking Hindoostani. Reference given to one with Technical weaving experience, good salary with travelling allowances. Apply personally with written application and testimonials, latest noon, Twelfth instant, to MACBETH BROS. & Co, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH GIRL, age not less than 23, as Nurse to a little Boy of 22 months. No Eurasian need apply. Address Mrs. A. B. DRUMMOND, The Residency, Indore.

WANTED, TWO COMPETENT SURVEYORS for Surveying and Plotting, at PORT-CANNING. Salary Rs. 75. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co.

WANTED, for Calcutta First-class Hotel, YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good Salary.—Apply, "M. N.," care of this Office.

XMAS CARDS! XMAS CARDS!! Choicest Selection at Prices beyond competition. Great run on our Great Packet of 50 Cards for Re. 1 only, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

XMAS TOYS and GAMES. All Latest Novelties seldom to be seen elsewhere. Our Xmas Bazaar is well worth visiting every requisite for Xmas Tree Holders at SHROFF'S.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Both Useful and Fancy to suit all Ages at marvellously Cheap Prices, Thousands are satisfied with our Selection every year.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort Bombay.

HANDSOME and DURABLE BOOTS and SHOES are made to order for Christmas, at FORT LEATHER WORKS, 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! Suttons, in fancy tin-boxes. Vegetable, at Rs. 5, 10-8, and 22 Flower at Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10-8. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Rs. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated, Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious, Each family has a separate Sibing Room. Terms Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 10.

At the weekly biddings in Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, 10 lakhs out of the 20 lakhs offered were allotted to Calcutta, a lakh to Bombay, and 4 lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 3 5-16d. (tenders at that rate being accepted in full,) the price obtained showing an advance of 1-16d. on that of for the extra allotments made on Tuesday, and of 1-8d. on the previous Wednesday's regular allotment rate. An extra sale of 1¼ Bills on Bombay, was made yesterday at the same price. It is announced that 20 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by ⅛d. making it stand at 1s. 3 1-8d. per rupee.

Consols declined ⅛th per cent. in London yesterday to 111⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 119¼. Three and a-half Rupees Securities were ⅛th per cent. lower, at £62⅛. The price of Bar Silver in London was 1-16d. higher at 29 15-16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 65½ cents per oz.; but with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. higher, at 4·86¼ dollars. Braziers' Copper was 10s. lower in London at £56 per ton. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged, yesterday, at 103; with Paris Exchange on London 1¼ centum higher at fcs. 25·24½.

Linseed was quoted in London, yesterday, at 35⅛. for 416lbs., buyers Capal, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm.

A further decline of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, yesterday, at 4 7-32d. per lb; and Arrivals were 1-16 lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 3-32d. for December deliveries, and 4 3-64d. for April-May. East Indian Cotton was also generally 1-32d. per lb. lower. The market closed easier; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales inclusive of 100 East Indians.

The day's Imports were 23,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid. Uplands Cotton remained at 7 7-16 cents per lb.; but March Futures were 10 points higher, at 7·44 cents. The Receipts at the U.S. Ports were 49,000 bales, and the following comparison is now shown between the total Receipts this season to date, and those for the same period in the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Wednesday's Receipts...	49,000	41,000	50,000
Four days' do.	180,000	174,000	223,000
Since 1st September	3,971,000	2,832,000	4,249,000

A considerable arrival business has been done to-day in our local Cotton market by the Mills which have contracted for 2,700 bales of Jolna, at Rs. 185; and 2,000 Barsee, at Rs. 195, for January-February delivery; and 900 Dharwar, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 190, then purchases of ready stuff having been only 100 new Khangaum, at Rs. 183 per candy. Exporters have bought 500 bales of ready new Chandoor, at Rs. 176; 150 Barsapore, at Rs. 175-8; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 152 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices are unchanged.

The only additional news transmitted by wire from the Cotton-growing districts, this morning, is that the picking of the Broach crop had commenced partially; that crop prospects had much improved in the Wadwan district of the Dholleras circle where arrival were expected early, and that at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the Cotton plants were flourishing and in flower. No further rain had fallen since the beginning of the week over any portion of the Cotton area.

WHEAT and SEEDS have remained steady, markets with a moderate export business reported in both, the only change in prices being an advance of 1 anna per cent. in *Linseed* at Rs. 6-9-0 to Rs. 6-11-0 per cent.

The Receipts of Produceeinto Bombay, yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	6,228 bales.
Wheat.....	5,498 cwts.
Linseed.....	1,129 ,,
Rapeseed.....	593 ,,
Gingelly.....	1,947 ,,
Castorseed.....	535 ,,
Rice.....	2,251 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Some business in Cotton has been done for Antwerp at 13s.; Genoa, at 12s.; and Liverpool at 15s. per ton. The only other business reported is in Seeds for Armenia, 1s. at 9s. per ton

MONEY continuing scarce, and threatening to become more so in the near future, the directors of the Bank of Bombay have raised there rates at their Board meeting, this afternoon, by one pec cent., making the minimum now stand at 9 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 3 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 15-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits, and resales being early in the market, rates hardened to 1s. 3 5-16d. and 1s. 3¼d., respectively, at which they closed firm, say.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-16d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-8d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 3¼d.	do.
Francs do.	1·63	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at four for cash and 100 1-8 for the next settlement, for 3½ Cent with a week feeling in the market and rates declined to 99 11-16 and 99 13-16 in the two positions, respectively, closing at this level; with Threes quoted at 98¼.

SHARES.—There has been a weaker feeling in this market to-day, the shares of some 17 Cotton Mills have receded to our quotations; while in the case of 4 we have to note an advance. In other Scrip Volkarts, Press shares have declined Rs. 20 and Mofussil Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay shares have further advanced Rs. 2½, say, to Rs. 1,3524 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Bhamo route to China right.
Cable Suakin Jeddah, interrupted.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, noon, Monday, 14th instant.
Madagascar mail closes at Durban, noon, to-morrow, 11 instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m. of the 10th December, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	9	12	45 p.m.	16	59
Teheran	10	1	40 p.m.	...	36
Suez	10	3	0 p.m.	..	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 10th December, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	40	..	3
,, Karachi	...	9	..	1
,, Madras	...	18	...	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 14th November, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total—Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles.	1,68,809	3,70,184	5,389	5,44,3
	...	...	...	8,22,2
Decrease				Rs. 2,77,903

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PRIOR—December 9, at 36, Marine Lines, Bombay, the wife of R. D. Prior, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BARNES—REID—December 10, at "The Bungalow," Bombay Dye Works, Mahim, by the Rev. T. Currie, Cecil James Barnes, to Jeannie, daughter of William Reid.

CAWNPORE.

DEATH.

ARMSTRONG—December 5, at Cawnpore, suddenly of heart disease, Mona Margaret, wife of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong, I. M. S., aged 37 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WILLIAMS—December 3, at Simla, the wife of Captain E. S. Williams, The Duke of Cornwall's L. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WRIGHT—BARKER—November 30, at the Cathedral, by the Right Rev. Dr. Strachan, Lord Bishop of Rangoon, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Collins, Cathedral Chaplain, Charles M. P. Wright, of the Chookpazat Gold Mine Wuntho, Upper Burma, to Alice Lee, youngest daughter of the Rev. T. C. Barker, Carleton Rectory, near Skipton, Yorkshire, England.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications, intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1896.

As will be seen from an announcement in another column, a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University is to be held on Saturday. Regarding the motion of which the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta has given notice as to the Executive Government of the University, it may be observed that the new Committee have not adhered to the recommendations of the original "Examination Reform" Committee. According to their recommendations the Syndicate was to consist of seventeen members. In the formal proposal now before the Senate an attempt is made to reduce the number to fifteen only. The duty "of supervising the work of the examiners in assigning marks" has been added to the other duties of the proposed moderators or superintending examiners. The number and constitution of the superintending boards are not laid down hard and fast, as recommended by the original Committee, and the tenth paragraph of that Committee's report has not been embodied at all in the new proposals. The paragraph dealt with the re-appointment of examiners, and recommended making the claims of examiners for their fees conditional upon a strict observance of the regulations, and contains certainly not the least important of the original Committee's recommendations for securing the proper conduct of the examinations. The Committee have thus given a wide interpretation to the order of the Senate to prepare and place before them in due form the recommendations of the original Committee. They have omitted, modified, and added to the recommendations. They have thus used their discretion, and not thought it disrespectful to the Senate to do so. And yet it was sought to be made out at the meeting of the Senate at which the Committee was appointed that the Syndicate had acted disrespectfully in using their discretion and telling the honest truth that they as a body disapproved of each and all of the recommendations, and therefore could not submit them in proper form for the Senate's approval. The lowering of the number of Syndics from seventeen, the number originally proposed, to fifteen, is a small mercy, for which we ought to be grateful. The present number is eleven. The second proposal makes the appointment and removal of Superintending Examiners conditional on the Syndicate's feeling the desirability of the step. That is a great concession. If in deference to the wishes of a large number of the members of the Senate the Syndicate should appoint such moderators, and afterwards find the plan unworkable, they can give it up without being obliged to bring the matter before the Senate, and once more raising the great commotion that has arisen over the question now. Similarly, should altered circumstances make the plan appear workable, they can adopt it again in the same smooth way. But the point is that nothing prevents the Syndicate from doing the same now.

What then is the necessity of going to the trouble of passing the present resolution, when it leaves the matter to the discretion of the Syndicate Some years ago the Syndicate themselves for a year or two tried to revise and settle the question-papers drawn up by the Examiners. But that was soon given up, for what reasons was never known. Probably, they found it unworkable, as is quite natural. The purpose intended to be served by the appointment of Supervising Boards cannot be served more efficaciously than it is at present, when, as is often the case, some of the Examiners who are colleagues, or even single Examiners, are old ones, and would, therefore, be included among the men most eligible for appointment as Supervising Examiners. The paper in Arithmetic and Algebra, for instance, set at the last Matriculation Examination, has generally been complained of. It was drawn up jointly and fully approved of by each of the four examiners, three of whom are examiners of some years' experience. Had any of these three been appointed a member of a Supervising Board he would have approved of the paper, and yet the paper has caused complaints. Mr. Tripathi, in his amendment, proposes to do away with the words which leave the appointment of moderators to the discretion of the Syndicate. He also makes the period of tenure of the examinerships one of not less than five years. It is always an advantage to have the same examiners for a number of years as a means of getting experienced men. But at the same time new men must be trained to take the place of the old ones. The Syndicate at present manage to do this as well as it is ordinarily possible to do, taking all things into consideration. Not a few of the usual examiners are men who have been examiners for five years. It is, therefore, not desirable to necessarily hamper the Syndicate by passing the proposed amendment. Some years ago, such a measure had been proposed to the Syndicate, and after long and deliberate consideration of the question from all points of view, which it is not possible to give to any question in the Senate, the Syndicate thought it inadvisable to lay down such a hard and fast rule even for its own guidance.

The submission to the Senate of the standards for passing is not of much use. On the contrary, whenever any changes or additions have to be made, the disposal of the matter may be unnecessarily delayed. And on account of the formal way in which business has to be conducted in the Senate, the matter cannot really be discussed so fully as it ought to be except by appointing a Committee. Is not the Syndicate such a Committee? If the Syndicate abuse their power of fixing the standards, the Senate have the power to call them to account. The Syndicate have never done so, and the standards now proposed for adoption are those which form part of the confidential instructions the Syndicate annually give to the examiners they appoint. Besides, from certain points of view, it is objectionable to make these standards public, though it is advisable to lay them down for the guidance of examiners. Mr. Mehta's first proposal gives the Syndicate the power to make rules for the delegation of business to sub-committees. Mr. Jamietram Nanabhai's amendment makes it their duty to do so, for fear they should not exercise the power. The delegation of business to sub-committees is thought necessary in order to prevent the delay in the disposal of business that is likely to be caused by enlarging the Syndicate. But if the whole Syndicate is to be responsible for the way in which a particular matter has been disposed of by one of the sub-committees, we do not see how the end can be gained. Mr. Tripathi would, by one of his amendments, give the moderators the power of giving grace marks. The Syndicate have tried various plans with regard to these. The power once rested with the examiners' meeting entirely, then with the Syndicate on the recommendation of the meeting, but all previous plans have failed. The Syndicate have, therefore, been obliged to pass pretty hard and fast rules in the matter, and yet to prevent any hardships they instruct the examiners in a subject to get from the other examiners of the University Office the marks of a candidate whom they would consider deserving to pass, if he should have passed in the other subjects. And in the case of some examinations the examiners in all the subjects hold even informal meetings in virtue of these instructions before the marks are finally submitted. To give them the power of assigning grace marks to men who may perhaps have simply looked over a few papers in surpervising the work of assigning marks, as against the examiners who have gone through all the papers, is certainly very objectionable, and is likely to demoralize the examiners.

THOUGH unquestionably great scarcity exists in many of the districts of the Deccan, there can be little doubt that in some, at all events, the situation has been exaggerated and the worst possible construction has been put upon the state of affairs prevailing. Take the Kolaba district, for example. There never has been in recent years a famine at Alibag, so that any forecast of the number likely in the present emergency to require relief and to resort to relief-works is necessarily vague, whether the estimate be prepared by Government officials or the agents of the Sabhas. The southern portion of the district—Roha Mangaon and Mahad—is certainly not badly off. There the kharif crop was on an average eight to ten annas. Some rain has lately fallen which has improved the rabi crops already sown and rendered possible the sowing of more. Fodder and water are ample for the present. In the hot weather, however, both may be somewhat scarce. But there are the forests and three big rivers to fall back upon. The Deccan Sabha considers that in some villages the water-supply is not what it ought to be; but it is particularly guarded in its utterances, and only says "it may fail." It is in the Northern portion of the district, Alibag, Pen, Panwel, and Karjat, that serious distress will be felt, though the Sabha says pen has enough food-grain for ten months. The outturn of the kharif crop in Alibag is on an average only five annas. Official figures are not yet to hand for the other three talukas, but they are not much better off. For the present things are all right. The people have enough to eat, and fodder and water are plentiful. During the three months, February to May, however, many cultivators and labourers will probably require relief-work for their support. [illegible]ter and water will also largely fail. The forests, however, will supply a good deal of grass, and through the whole of the district the nullahs and the smaller rivers holding water have been dammed under the Collector's orders, and so a good deal of water that would otherwise have run away has been stored up. Relief-works of all kinds are entered in the programme, but it would be premature to begin them yet. It is not believed that one man would go on them now for famine wages which, of course, are all that can be given. We understand the Collector is about to open some test-works in Nagotna and Karjat, but it is feared they will attract hardly any. By February, however, it is expected the pinch will be felt, and then the poor people will be glad to take famine wages. Collection of metal on existing roads, clearing and enlargement of tanks, and earth-work of new roads are the tasks they are likely to be employed upon. Grain, though not very scarce, is everywhere very dear and the stocks are low. If the grain-trading company would open cheap grain-shops at taluka head-quarters, and a few important villages, it is believed they would break the local Buniah rings and bring down prices to the great relief of the people. We understand that the Collector has addressed them on the subject, but they have given no reply. Though as we have said, it is difficult to compute the numbers likely to seek aid, it is calculated that 20,000 is an outside estimate of the numbers likely to go on relief-works. The Deccan Sabha, so far as Pen and the neighbouring hills and river-side districts are concerned, estimates that the water-supply is sufficient for five months, and on the seaside about three months. The embankment to the river, which has suffered damage during the last rains, they think, ought to be immediately repaired, and old tanks and public wells in several places cleared. Stocks of grain, if not exported, may last for ten months. But Pen has been exporting, and probably will continue to do so. In Nangaon, according to the Sabha, the rain has done harm, particularly to fodder, which has been much damaged. This is not easy to understand, but the people are evidently panic-stricken, though, we are assured, they have "boycotted liquor-shops for the last month."

THE mortality statistics of the past week in Bombay break all previous records. The total number of deaths was 1,051, more than double the average. This brings the death-rate to 65·30 per annum—a figure which would give, if continued, a yearly death-roll of, roundly, 55,000, one-fifteenth of the population of the city. The average longevity of the people at that rate would but be fifteen or sixteen years. But fortunately it is not likely to last, and we do not suppose that these figures will ever be reached again in Bombay. Deaths from most causes have increased. Fevers of all kinds, including bubonic, have accounted for more than half the total number of fatal illnesses, though no more than 173 are put down to bubonic fever. This is almost three times as great as the highest previous week. Kamatipura is now the centre of the infected area, there having been no less than thirty-two deaths there, whilst Mandvie, the place where the fever originated, only returned ten. The only sections of the city free of fatal cases this week were Upper Colaba, Esplanade, South Fort, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar, Second Nagpada, Sion, Worlee, and the Water division. Every other section has had more or less fatal cases, Mandvie, Market and Kamatipura going into double figures. In this week's analysis, too, it is noticeable that there are fewer ones and more sevens and nines; 233 is a very large figure for remittent fever, and there is reason to suspect that some of them were bubonic, or why should Dr. Weir, the Municipal Health Officer, deem it necessary to issue the notice he did the other day reminding medical practitioners that failure to report cases of the kind constitutes penal offence? The average number of deaths from fever of all kinds is less than 120 a week. Fatal cases of pthysis too were more than doubled; affections of the respiratory organs, diarrhœa, and dysentery having also greatly increased. Even violent deaths have been above the average. It is gratifying to know that since the one European who died there had been no fresh cases among Europeans properly so-called, and only four Eurasians cases, of which two proved fatal. The classified list of races shows that of the bubonic plague deaths nineteen were among Jains, seven Brahmins, one Lingaet, 113 Hindus of other castes, seven low-castes, fourteen Musalmans, eight Parsees, two Native Christians, one Eurasian and one Negro-African. Altogether the number of deaths this week has been nearly three hundred in excess of the previous seven days. The week has indeed been a black one. It is to be hoped many years may pass before such another is known.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose letter we published yesterday, sings the praises of eucalyptus as a germicide, and offers to supply quantities of it free of charge. Every word he has written he claims in a private letter to us, to be "God's truth." Anyone who has the least knowledge of Australia or its history will acknowledge that the eucalyptus tree has been the means of re-claiming thousands of acres of swamp in that country, and that fever is not known in places where it is largely grown. It has the property of throwing out its own weight of moisture in a single night and thus turned swamps into fertile fields. Miss Annie Mackenzie, L. M. and S., who went to England and passed, has used a decoction of this valuable tree, and cured many natives in this country in an up-country hospital, and her evidence would, no doubt, strengthen the statement of our correspondent. The results of the experiments will, of course, be made known, and to no better purpose than that to which those experiments are directed could public money be expended. If it be necessary, as the Health Officer declared the other day, to have a sufficiency of wholesome food to avoid bubonic fever, it is terrible to comtemplate the dissastrous effects of an outbreak among the famine-stricken people. Our correspondent is willing to supply hundreds of quarts free of charge. His offer should be eagerly accepted by rural authorities. On hearing from them, we will gladly place them in communication with our correspondent.

COLONEL W.E. HILLIARD, having returned from duty as Assisant Adjutant General, Bengal Command, resumed his duties as Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay District, from Major O. P. Triscott, D.S.O., R. A., from Yesterday.

IT is notified for information that the Transports Vadala and Ludhiana, have been allotted the P. and Q. Sheds respectively, in the Prince's Dock.

THE 14th Bombay Infantry in course of relief will leave Deesa, on the 11th instant, for Poona. The Regiment leave Deesa in three trains for Ahmedabad, and halt there for a day, and leave Ahmedabad in two trains for Bombay, on the 12th, and halt at Sassoon Dock, during the day on the 13th, and leave again at 19-55 and 20-40 arriving at Poona, Ghorpuri, at 6-10 and 9-30 a.m. on the 14th instant.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday, raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to nine per centum per annum.

THE services of Mr. H. F. Aston, Indian Civil Service, officiating Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay from the day on which he may be relieved of his duties.

DURING the absence of Mr. G. H. Farran on leave, Mr. A. K. Oliver, Assistant Commissioner, for taking account and assistant Taxing officer, will act as Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner for taking accounts and local investigations, and Taxing officer.

IT is officially notified that his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. Cotton to be Sheriff of Bombay, for the ensuing year, to be computed from the 20th December 1896, in succession to Mr. Ghelabha Haridas.

BALANCE held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of November 1894, Rs. 16,33,54,000; November, 1895,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OUTRAGES AT LORENZO MARQUEZ.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Advices have been received at Berlin that the Dutch Consul at Lorenzo Marquez has been assaulted and wounded, that the German Consulate has been attacked, and also that the British Flag has been torn to pieces.

No details of these outrages are yet to hand.

Germany has demanded reparation of the Portuguese Government.

INCREASED SUBSIDIES FOR THE GERMAN LINERS.

The German Government has proposed to increase the subsidies paid to the steamship lines running to the Far East to one million and a-half of marks in order to meet foreign competition.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT AT SUAKIN.

The transports Landaura and Pandua, with the remainder of the Indian Contingent, have left Suakin.

THE REPORTED OFFER OF A FRENCH SYNDICATE TO EGYPT.

The report that a French Syndicate had offered half-a-million to the Egyptian Government for the Dongola expenses is officially denied at Cairo.

THE REBELLION IN MADAGASCAR.

Advices from Madagascar state that the rebels in the middle of November looted a town, ten miles from Antananarive, and took some cattle and forty prisoners.

The English Resident had a narrow escape from being massacred.

RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY.

The *Times*, in discussing the terms of the Russo-Chinese Treaty, published by the North China "Daily News," says there is room in the Far East for both Russia and Great Britain, and that the latter must simply strengthen her own positions and extend her markets, and if ever her interests are directly assailed, must resist, if necessary, in arms."

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, with the homeward mails of the 5th instant, arrived here, at 6 a.m., to-day.

THE VICEROY IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

The Viceroy arrived in Calcutta, this morning, by a special train, from Benares. His Excellency was received on the station by the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, the Commissioner of Police, and the Magistrate of Howrah, and was escorted to Government House by the Body Guard and the Calcutta Light Horse. At Government House, his Excellency was received by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Staff, Members of the Council, and the General Commanding the District and Staff.

THE RECENT SPORTING CASE.

ACCUSED WARNED OFF THE TURF.

As a result of the enquiry into the running of the Queenie at the Dacca Races, last cold weather, Galstaun, the owner of the mare, and a well-known racing man, has been warned off the turf by the Stewards of the C. T. C. for life. The facts of the case are said to be as follows: Galstaun entered the horse under a false owner's name in order to enable it to run in the race for the local owners only. The Horse won, and on the death of the supposed owner, which occurred some time after, the fraud came to light. It is said that Galstaun intends taking the case to the High Court.

THE LATE FRAUD ON THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

The District Magistrate of Alipore has ordered the prosecution of Baboo Nundo Lal Banerjee, honorary magistrate and pleader, on the charge of abetting in an attempt by Rajkrista Chatterjee and Juggobundhu Roy to defraud the Oriental Life Insurance Company of a large amount. These two men were convicted at the High Court Sessions last year. Since then inquiries were made, with the result that the District Magistrate was satisfied that Nundo Lal was concerned in the matter, and accordingly took proceedings against him, and made the case over to the Joint Magistrate of Alipore for disposal.

The case is fixed for hearing on the 22nd inst.

THE IMPENDING SCARCITY.

POONA, Dec. 10.

The meeting for taking steps in view of the forthcoming scarcity was held at the Cantonment Magistrate's office, under the presidentship of Brigadier-General Curtis. A large number was present. General Curtis asked a few questions to those present. The effect of the recent rain, he said, had been sufficient to do away with the necessity for immediate action. But, he thought, that though immediate action is not necessary, yet there is distress, and it was necesary to organise in anticipation of the threatening trouble. It was, therefore, resolved to open cheap grain shops in the cantonement. It was then decided to hold a public meeting t the Council Hall.

General Curtis proposed, and it was seconded by Mr. Plunkett, that thanks of the Committee be accorded to the Honorable Mr. Tilak, and Messrs. Vithal Narayen Phatke and Ram Narayen Amirchand for assisting in this work.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDWA, Dec. 9.

A crowded and influental meeting of the Khandwa and Burhanpur inhabitants was held here, on the 8th instant, to elect delegates to the twelfth Indian National Congress. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Goodridge, late Divisional Judge, and seven others, were unanimously elected.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Dec. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, Dec. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes, extra from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Kobe, left Hongkong for Bombay, this afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Natal, left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday, the 9th instant, midnight, and she is expected here on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at day light.

COLOMBO, Dec. 10.

French mail steamer Sydney, from Suez, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 22-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62⅜
Bar Silver	29 15-16

NEWS OF THE DAY.

News has reached India from Yarkand that the Chinese have suppressed the Mahomedan rebellion in Kansu.

The annual Diocesan Conference at Calcutta will take place on January 21st and 22nd. The Episcopal Conference will be held from January 25th to 29th.

The construction of the Hardwar-Dehra railway is likely to be begun very shortly, as the negotiations between the Government and the promoters of the line are nearly concluded.

The Delhi-Kalka Railway Company have accepted the Government terms for the construction of the Simla-Kalka Railway, so that long talked of line is now at last certain to be undertaken in the not far distant future.

Mr. J. D. LaTouche returned From England to Allahabad on Monday, and enters the Board of Revenue forthwith, in place of Mr. Alan Cadell, who was to leave for Calcutta yesterday morning to join his appointment on the Legislative Council for the winter session.

Mr. E. W. Parker, Divisional Judge at Rawalpindi, has been placed on special duty to conduct a departmental inquiry into the proceedings of a native official.

The cheap grain shop at Umballa city will have to be closed, the fund for compensation, in the matter of shopkeepers' losses being exhausted.

The appeal in the Lahore triple murder case came before Mr. Justice Roe and Mr. Justice Reid in the Punjab Chief Court on Monday, when counsel for the condemned man opened his case.

In the case in which Abdul Rahim and Elahi-Bux, merchants, were charged at Cawnpore with selling cutlery fraudulently stamped with the trade mark of Joseph Rodgers and Sons, Mr. Faunthorpe, Joint Magistrate, to-day passed judgment, acquitting both the accused. The Court was crowded with native merchants whose delight seemed boundless at the finding.

Frank Burton, a young American who is travelling round the world for a bet, arrived in Calcutta, on Sunday. The terms of the wager were that he should start without the least equipment, do the journey within 18 months, without begging, borrowing or stealing, and eventually reach New York with 1,000 dollars. He began with a newspaper for a suit of clothes, but was soon clad in ordinary costume. He has travelled *via* Japan, and has been eleven months on his journey. He has now collected 800 dollars.

An unpublished departure from the programme of the Viceroy's tour took place on Tuesday morning when the special train stopped at 6-30 a.m. at the little roadside station of Jasra some 17 miles out or Allahabad. His Excellency was met on arrival by the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. T. W. Holderness, the Famine Secretary, who had gone out that night before, and the party drove out some four miles to see the Jasra relief works. These works were opened some three weeks ago for the benefit of the people in the Bara tehsil and vicinity, which is the worst part of the district, and they are maintaining at the present moment some 15,000 labourers and "dependants." The work, which consists mostly of road-making and improvement, is a large and typical one, and the visit will have enabled the Viceroy to see with his own eyes the system of famine organisation in these Provinces and to satisfy himself as to the sufficiency of the arrangements for relieving distress, without pauperising the people or attracting to State-paid works those who are not really destitute or without other means of employment.

On Wednesday last, the 2nd December, Privates Cawte and Blackman, and Lance-Corporal Stanier set out on a shooting expedition from Nowgong. Private Cawte had obtained a pass, but the others had not done so. On Thursday evening Stanier and Blackman returned, reporting Cawte lost, and a military search party was organised and sent out but with no result. The Magistrate, Mr. Thornhill, then warned all the Native States and British authorities, and on Saturday morning Lieutenants Moline and Thornhill, with 28 police and 200 searchers, again went out, but with no result. Then Stanier and Blackman made conflicting statements when questioned by the Magistrate, and an arduous search on Sunday resulted in the body of Private Cawte being found by East Surrey Non-commissioned Officers in Alipura Jungle in a Native State. The face and body were eaten, but the searchers recognised the clothes bearing the regimental number. The body was found in quite a different place from that suggested in Stanier and Blackman's statement. A warrant was issued by the Magistrate for the arrest of Stanier and Blackman, and they were charged with the murder of Private Cawte. After formal evidence had been taken the prisoners were remanded for five days. The *post mortem* examination of the body, conducted by Surgeon-Captain Gee, shows that Private Cawte was shot. It has come to light that the three men passed the night at a place four miles from that stated by the prisoners, and that the prisoners returned to Nowgong six hours before returning to barracks in the evening. Private Cawte's gun has not been found, and the body was partially stripped. A reward of Rs. 50 has been offered by the Magistrate for the recovery of these articles. The affair has caused a most painful sensation, Cawte being one of the best characters in the East Surrey Regiment.

Lord Sandhurst's speech at Surat last week, after work on the Tapti Valley Railway had been begun, was in the opinion of an upcountry paper a frank exposition of the state of affairs in the districts of Bombay threatened by famine. The rain of last month did an enormus amount of good, but distress is severe already in some parts of the Presidency, and the Governor expressed the fear that it may increase in a portion of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta country and may possibly invade the Konkan. But however wide-spread the scarcity may be the Government have taken measures to deal with it. We hear, from time to time, complaints in the Native Press that the authorities are sitting with folded hands and allowing people to perish of starvation: that, in short, a waiting policy is being followed, and that when the flood tide of famine sweeps over the land the attempts to stem it will hopelessly fail. Let us see what Lord Sandhurst has to say in regard to his provincial arrangements. He starts with the statement that the great and main object to be kept in view is to save human life, and he pledges himself that the best energies of Government will be ungrudgingly and unceasingly devoted to this purpose. But wholesale gratuitous relief will not be given to the able-bodied: those who can work must work and employment will be provided for them. Already plans have been prepared for works that can be put in hand when required, and the supervision of these is being provided for. This involves the expenditure of money and as the Provincial revenues are unequal to bearing all the strain the Government of India has given financial assistance. "As for ourselves," continues Lord Sandhurst, "we began early to take steps to stop all expenditure that could be avoided and to transfer funds rendered available to famine work. Orders for purchase of tools were equally early placed. Directions were likewise given to prepare for all possible scarcity; and not only the extra works but also ordinary public works which were not of an urgent character were ordered to be postponed and the money allotted to them made available for famine expenditure. In short we shall, if the necessity arises, subordinate all optional expenditure to the needs of famine."

The popularity of the legal profession among the youth of this country seems to be always on the increase. At the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws of the Allahabad University, which was held in Allahabad last week, there were no less than 206 candidates, though a few paid their fees without caring to face the examiners and a few more retired from the ordeal at an early stage. The examiners are reported to have been strict, but nevertheless we do not doubt the vakils' ranks will find themselves sensibly recruited when the result appears next month.

The course of the flow of gold to India has been reversed, and in November there were net exports of the metal, amounting to 6,288 ounces, value Rs. 31,289. Every preceding month of the year ended with net imports, but when a prolonged brought ends in scarcity deepening into famine gold is always sold for export, and it may be anticipated that the outward flow of the metal will continue in the months to come. The net imports of silver in November were on a comparatively reduced scale, amounting to only 852,644 ounces, value Rx. 179,013. The causes which are operating to reverse the normal course of the flow of gold will also operate to reduce the imports of silver, for as that metal is now only imported for manufacture into ornaments, and for hoarding, the quantity will diminish with the diminishing demand for such purposes in a time of general stress. Imports may increase if it should become necessary for the Government to replenish their store of coined rupees in the commercial centres, but as yet there are no indications that such necessity will arise.

Some weeks ago a mysterious announcement was telegraphed to the effect that the Secretary of State for India had ordered a shipment of vegetable seeds to India in view of prevailing scarcity. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* now states that £10,000 was spent on the purchase of carrot seed for shipment. As luck would have it, Mr. John Marshall, of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, chanced to be at Home at the time, and he pertinently asks in a letter to the *Times* what can be the use of sending seeds to India when the scarcity is caused not by lack of seed but by lack of rain. The India Office is subject to extraordinary lapses of common sense, but we can hardly imagine Lord George Hamilton sanctioning such an absurdity as this carrot seed transaction. It is worse than Prince Obolensky and his cheap Russian rye, which, if it were imported to India, would not be eaten.

A Nellore correspondent writes:—"An enquiry regarding the recent collision on the South Indian Railway near Vendodu Station was held at Gudur Station on the 2nd instant by Mr. S. Bryant, Assistant Traffic Manager, when Mr. Scovell, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government, and Mr. R. A. Clifford, Assistant Engineer of the Company, were present. The Sub-Magistrate of Gudur was also present at the enquiry. The absence of a representative of the Loco. and Carriage Department is to be regretted. This was one of the reasons why the enquiry closed without a definite conclusion. A further enquiry is to be held by the Agent of the S. I. R. Company at Reniguata Station on the 8th instant.

The Lahore paper hears that the cheap grain shop at Umballa city will have to be closed, the fund for compensation in the matter of the shopkeeper's losses being exhausted. Another call on the town was intended and a meeting held, after a number of selected townspeople had been called to the meeting by notice with a view to subscriptions. The people called, however, did not grace the meeting with their presence: and it may be taken for granted that the charity of the town (Rs. 1,500 was the practical result of it) is, as a whole, exhausted. One solitary gentleman put down his name for a monthly subscription. Umballa is only a small town (30,000 population), but the shopkeeper's losses seem like to run to Rs. 100 per diem almost immediately, and in a short time they would double themselves. The townspeople, therefore, are perhaps not to be blamed for intimating that this shop cannot be made a permanency by public subscription: though they might have been more straightforward about it. Meanwhile Umballahas had the benefit of such charity as the town could or felt disposed to afford: which is more than can be said of Lahore. It will be necessary to open a kitchen or a poor house instead of the shop. Earthwork has been offered at famine wages on tanks near the town, and some 250 persons have accepted work, about one-third of these being children. It is a question, whether boys should be much encouraged, as the average poor boy would probably work all the year round at any time for one anna per diem. The children of Arains have been noticed amongst the workers, though market gardeners are doing a first-class business this season. Able-bodied men are not attracted to the work: the labourers being boys, girls, women, and effete old men. Still the experiment is proving an interesting test work. Wanderers from Hissar and Bikanir way have been noticed in the district occasionally. One large party, presumably Rajputs, went through to Nahan: and another is reported to be bivouacking near the Kalka road. A large tank is open for work at Mobarukpur on that road.

The difficulty of obtaining good remounts for the Native Cavalry has long been recognised, and it does not seem likely to be overcome by any measures so far taken. The dealer is too clever for the British officer and the pick of the country-breds cannot be got first hand for regiments. But, a contemporary reminds the authorities, there are sources of supply outside India which should be more looked to, and this is notably the case as regards Western Afghanistan and Khorassan. The "Northern" horse, as he is called, is a fine upstanding animal with good girth and capable of carrying great weight, and the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, vouches for his capabilities. This class is sent to the Quetta Horse Show every year, but regiments do not seem to take the trouble to send officers there to make purchases. This has had a bad effect on the trade, and the following remarks by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan show what has already happened. "In my opinion," he writes, "there is strong evidence to suppose that the fairs of 1892, 1893, and 1894 represented honest, praiseworthy efforts on the part of the Herati, Kandahari, Peshin and Beluch horse-dealers to bring suitable horses within the reach of cavalry and remount officers; but that the fair of 1895, by its reduced numbers, clearly pointed to the fact that these dealers have now come to recognise their efforts and trouble as wasted owing to the apathy of cavalry officers." It appears that only one officer appeared from outside the Quetta district, and that the Bengal Cavalry regiment at Loralai could not spare anyone to purchase remounts. The Governor-General's Agent anticipates that "the Quetta Horse Fairs of the future will go from bad to worse and thus add another to the long list of once promising markets which owe their collapse to the want of co-operation mutual confidence and business capacity, which characterises the attempts of cavalry officers to provide their regiments with remounts." The military authorities should take note of remarks of this kind, which, though severe, are much to the point. The Director, Army Remount Department, has expressed the opinion that these Northern horses at the prices at which they can be bought, are of better value than the Australians purchased in Calcutta and Bombay; and this being the case it is of the first importance to encourage Afghan and Baluch dealers to bring more to Quetta every year.

The Metropolitan intends to hold his visitation of the Clergy at the Cathedral, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 20th January, and the Diocesan Conference on that and the following day. The Bishops of the Province will assemble in Calcutta by Sunday, the 24th January, and attend the Services in the Cathedral as the opening services of the Conference. Their Lordships will sit in Conference on the four following days. The sitting will be private. It is expected that the Bishops of Madras, Bombay, Rangoon and Colombo will be present, but it is doubtful if the Bishop of Travancore will be able to attend the Conference.

In a recent case against a man for "ringing the changes," the prisoner asked the barmaid who was giving her evidence whether it was not a fact that she often served 200 persons in the course of the day. Yes," she replied, "perhaps 500." "How, then," said the man, "can you possibly indentify me?" "Because," she answered, "you were the only man who left without drinking his beer." On which the prisoner abruptly terminated his cross-examination.

With a view to the prevention of fires in Government buildings, the Government of India have issued stringent rules prohibiting stacks of inflammable materials within the lines of a regiment, or within one hundred yards of a Government building having a thatched hut within its compound, and Quartermaster of Corps have been instructed to make bi-weekly inspections to see that the rules are attended to.

AN INDIAN MARINE STEAMER IN THE CYCLONE.

FIVE BOATS LOST.

Perhaps, writes a correspondent, some of your readers may like to hear a plain tale about the late cyclone that swept up the Bombay coasts about three weeks ago. On November 18th, the Royal Indian Marine ship Clive, left the Port of Bombay for Aden, with the 10th Bombay Infantry on board, bound for Aden. When she left Bombay the cautionary signal was flying, intimating to the shipping that a disturbance was to be expected in the Arabian Seas, but as it was not expected to be of violent intensity, the vessel proceeded to sea on her appointed date, November 18th. We got on all right at first and were flattering ourselves that we should escape it. No, the weather was calm but suspicious. Next day, however, at midday (November 19), the barometer began to fall very rapidly, and by four o'clock in the afternoon it was patent that we were really in for something "very first class." Before six o'clock, all the awnings had been taken in, (the last of them giving a good deal of trouble), and preparations were made by extra lashings for boats, &c. to make all safe and snug, everything moveable being securely lashed. By eight o'clock, when we went to dinner, it was blowing really hard, and the good ship was plunging, pitching, and rolling all together, going over sometimes to about 30° each way. Between nine and ten, I fancy, we must have been just outside the centre of the storm; there was very vivid and long continued lightning and terrific squalls of wind and rain. About this time a squall struck the ship, and took the captain's gig and blew it right clean away, tearing the boat away from bolts and lashings. Then, one after another the first and second lifeboats were smashed up and washed away then one cutter and the pinnace both came to grief, so that altogether we lost five large boats. The steam launch nearly suffered the same fate, a sea struck her and unshipped the after falls, and then she was hanging by the foremost falls and supported only by the boat's belly-bands. The 1st Lieutenant and a party of lascars managed to get some more ropes round her, and eventually she was secured. Amongst other damages there was a good deal of light deck work smashed up and some of the sails, though not actually set, were blown clean away. The engine strained and raced a good bit, but the vessel behaved very well, and about three o'clock in the morning the captain' who had been on the bridge during the whole time, came down with the intelligence that the barometer was now rising and that the worst was over. The wind fell rapidly as it had risen, and by 10 next forenoon, it was nearly calm, but a very nasty cross sea was running and the vessel's movements were decidedly unpleasant. However we soon ran out of it, and the rest, of our passage to Aden was most delightful. The cyclone seemed to have cleared the air completely, and it was beautifully fresh and cool afterwards all the way over.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

It is a little early yet, perhaps, to talk about "the run of the season," but we certainly enjoyed a very pleasant morning's sport from Santa Cruz, yesterday, quite the best we have had so far.

A large field turned out for the occasion. I counted six and twenty before the arrival of the train contingent, and these must have brought the total up to well over fifty. The master had brought out a pack of twenty couple, and so the gathering was a brilliant one.

Moving off shortly after 6 o'clock, hounds were thrown into cover in the woods, north of the camp, and soon bustled the wily one out; he first tried a turn through the woods near Parla, but finding that these tactics would not do, he set his head for the open, and away we went across the melon ground, at a great pace, hounds hunting well together and with a rare chorus of music. Turning up past the Shahar village they took to the open, and gave us a good gallop over the paddy fields and grass land down to Bapuala. There were two or three loose horses knocking about at this period, which somewhat enlivened the proceedings, and shortly after crossing the nallah, a couple of hounds fell down a well. Several good sportsmen stayed behind to help them out and thus lost the rest of the run, a piece of unselfishness, which was, no doubt thoroughly appreciated by the Executive. Continuing our course, we presently dropped down into the backwater, and as the pace had been a cracker, it was a relief to be able to take a pull. We found hounds swimming across with a chesnut pony, the property, of a keen sportsman, well-known in banking circles in their midst and evidently enjoying his liberty.

On leaving the water the line lay through the stone quarries and straight over the Mohili hill, but never a pause did this stout-hearted jack make, for, on reaching the other side, I saw hounds straining over the road, and away over the open country, toward the hills around Aspa. A rare scramble it was over the first hill down the other side, and along past a stone wall, hounds running hard among the trees within it. There is no necessity to jump it through, as the pursued is evidently making for the next hill; over it we go, and as we slip and slide down its stony face, the glad sound of the 'worry, worry" reaches our ears from an enclosure below, where hounds had fairly run their quarry own—after as fast a bit of work as it has been mylot to be in at—just under the half-hour, in whichtime we covered a goodish bit of country.

May we have many more such before the season closes. X.

IMPORTS FROM RUSSIA.

The following correspondent is sent to us for publication:—

No. 5021 S. R.

Goverment of India, Finance and Commerce Departmen

Calcutta, 30th November, 1896.

The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—I continuation of my letter No. 2922, dated the 8th ane, 1894; I am directed to forward for the informatn of the Chamber, copy of a letter dated the 30th september, 1896, from Her Majesty's Foreign Office to the Under Secretary of State for India, and of a enclosures, regarding the non-requirement of certificates of origin for certain imports into Russia.—have, &c.

J. E. O'Conor,
Asst. Secry. to the Govt. of India.

Foreign Office, September 30, 1896.

Sir,—Iam directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign fairs, to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India, the accompanying copy an translation of a note as marked in the margin, from the Chargé d'affaires, de Staal Sept. 9, respecting certificates of origin for goods exported from the United Kingdom to Russia,—I am, &c.

F. H. Villiers,
The Uder Secretary of State, India Office.

Translation.

London, Sept. 9th 1896.

My Ld.—By order of my Government I have the honor to bring to your Lordship's knowledge the following arrangements adopted by the Imperial Ministeof Finance, consequent on the coming into force on the 16th, (28th), 1893, of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between Russia and Portugal.

1.—The production of certificates of origin laid down by the regulation of the 10th June, 1893, is abolished for all goods with the exception of the following articles of import; Arrack, Rum, &c., No. 27 of Tariff, lead in rolls, &c., p. 2 of No. 146 of the Tariff, zinc in p. 1 and 2 of No. 147 which remain subject the duties of the Conventional Tariff.

2.—The customs Duties are corks and articles made of cork laid down in Tariff, (A) annexed to the Russo-Portugus Treaty of Commerce, are applicable to arrivals in Germany and every other country enjoying the favored nation treatment."

In apsing me of the foregoing, the Imperial Government charges me to appeal to the habitual courtesy your Lordship to give this communication such pucity as you may think necessary—I have, &c.

Staal.

"Board of Trade Journal, April 1896, p. 441.

The Board of Directors of the Delhi-Umballa and Kalka Railway have accepted the terms offered the Government of India for the construction of the Kalka-Simla Railway. Messrs. Martin and Co. are the Agents in India for this railway.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The returns for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, at 10 a.m., are again abnormally high. The returns of the Byculla and Kamatipura districts are also very high. Altogether there were 49 fresh cases and 41 deaths. Of these there were three cases in the Fort and Colaba districts. There was no death, record in these districts. In the Mandvie ward, eleven cases and eight deaths are recorded. In the Dhobie Talao and Girgaum districts, there were ten cases and eight deaths. In the Bhuleshwar ward, four cases and five deaths are recorded. In the Byculla district, there are seventeen cases and fourteen deaths recorded. In the Parel ward there was one case, but no death recorded. In the Mahim ward there were three cases and two deaths, while in the hospital there were four deaths.

This brings the total cases up to date to 1,217, of which 873 have proved fatal.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO STAY IT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Let it be remembered that plague is not like other epidemics, which break out with great initial energy, run their course and vanish as rapidly as they came. It is persistent, lingering, and peculiarly difficult to displace."

Sir,—I extract the above passage from a leader of one of your contemporaries, which is capable of sending a cold shiver through the frame of any human being. This continuation and extension of the plague has a dismal interest for all neighbouring cities, and this is my excuse to repeat the leading terms of that article. Every measure of prevention should be now eagerly sought for. Allow me to suggest a few measures, which seem to me of an indispensable character.

You have already kindly published my letter in which I dwelt upon the necessity of legal compulsion in respect of opening light and ventilation shafts in every crowded house which is built up on several sides with contemporaneous buildings. Some practical attention is being drawn to this question, though extremely limited. The plague having made a regular home, will you not, Sir, call for the passing of a short Act, by which every such house, situated in the affected, or liable to be affected, localities should have its sealed-up stories restored to the light and wind of the heavens within one month from the time of the notification in default of which the Municipality should carry out the measure at the expense of the house-owners.

No sane man will doubt that the continuance and progress of the disease is due, among other things, to the unnatural houses of Bombay congested, and that since its germs do not travel so far as the habitations are much more within reach of the heaven's mercies, the death-grasping stories and ground-floors should be summarily and completely reformed, no matter how extensive and how expensive the measure may prove for the local authorities. Often evil, visit us for great good. Be it so in this instance.

I am not aware if the whitewashing of all houses situated in the congested portions of Bombay is being enforced. It is extremely desirable to have this measure, too, legally enforced. In this case the period of notification need be very short, viz., one week. In all such matters, again, no isolated, but a widespread handling should be observed in all affected and apprehended areas.

Allow me to propose another measure, which is undoutedly serious, but which the present circumstances of Bombay unavoidably suggest to my mind. People residing in the affected, or apprehended, areas should be asked to quit Bombay for, say, three months to come, or till the disease has died out. The persuasions on this point should be earnest, authoritively made, and backed up by the Press. I know the *amour propre* of any community will nullify the acceptance such a proposal. But if you desire—as you must—to eradicate the very germ of the plague, before it gradually takes hold of the whole community, can a more grateful, a more effective measure be employed than this one? There is a marked alliance of the particular physical man with his particular physical surroundings, and when this remarkable couple has bred this terrible bubonic offspring, what is more clear and emphatic than that this alliance should be completely severed for the time being? It is better that the ill-fated streets should be deserted for a while rather than that Bombay shouldconform itself into a city of constant cold death. Some influential citizens of Bombay should also move the affected communities to combine for this purpose of temporary eviction, for the multitudes may yet go and return happy. This measure will be a happier one than that of segregation, the essentiality of which, with certain important modifications, no one can underrate.

Setting aside any such measures as referring to the total dilection and fumigation of all affected localities and individual houses, and the adoption of reliable specifics against the plague cases, as too evident to need any explanation, I cannot but allude to the relations of the sewerage system to plagues and epidemics. As I am not aware, however, of the character of the various drainage constructions existing, or undertaken, in various parts of your island, all I may be allowed to observe that I deprecate, as I have always done, all underground sewerage as mathematically devised and dark, spell-ridden sewerage systems for crowded Indian cities as the source of constant hygienic inclemencies, disasters, and deaths. My long experience points out capacious drains with removable covers and various modifications of the same, which provide every guarantee against the formation of foul gas, and fouler, irremovable coatings in the inverts, and which provide every facility for keeping the drains clean and sweet, as being the only solution, effectually cutting against the unconquerable evils which the modern sewerage system is known to create in India, without much of a redeeming feature.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda, Dec. 9th. DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

THE QUESTION OF AMBULANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that the bubonic epidemic is raging with such virulence all over Bombay and segregation will in all probability be enforced again, may I be permitted, through the medium of your paper, to draw the attention of those responsible in the matter of the carriage of stricken people in public conveyances. I am not aware that any arrangements will be or are intended to be made in this important matter. If not, stricken people must, in the absence of any such arrangements, use conveyances plying for hire, and as the owners of such vehicles are not likely, unless compelled, to disinfect carriages so used, the danger to the public from infection can be better imagined than described. The Railways, I understand, have to disinfect any carriage used by a person suffering from the plague, and the owners of public conveyances should, I think, be made to do likewise. If this cannot be done, then in my humble opinion, the only thing that remains barring, the provision of a special ambulance service, is to obtain, on a system of monthly payment, a certain number of the conveyances in question and reserve them for the removal of the plague patients. The Municipality can very easily do this.—Yours, &c.,

ANTI-PLAGUE.

A MAGNANIMOUS OFFER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—All poor Europeans and Eurasians unable to pay fees, can have the full use of my profession of services during my spare time, either day or night, gratis, in connection with any form of fever.—Yours, &c.,

Alf. McCabe-Dallas.

5, Colaba Causeway.

THE TROOP SERVICE TRANSPORT BRITANNIA.

The troops to leave for Aden and England, in the Indian Troop Service Transport Britannia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, on the 12th inst., are as under, and will be brought to Bombay and embarked under the following arrangements:—From the Punjab Command—10 officers, 214 non-commissioned officers and men, 4 women, and 12 children. From Madras Command—1 officer, 242 non-commissioned officers and men, four women, and 16 children. From Bengal Command—3 officers, 335 non-commissioned officers and men, 10 women, and 23 children. From Bombay Command and various Corps—32 officers, 21 ladies, and 21 children, 126 non-commissioned officers and men, 7 women, and 9 children. To Aden.—No. 13 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, and various Corps.—4 officers, 1 lady, 147 non-commissioned officers men, 3 women, and 1 child. From Aden to England, No. 3 Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, and various Corps—4 officers, 102 non-commissioned officers men, and 1 woman. The troops from Deolali with their baggage will be brought to Bombay in three troops extra trains, on the 10th and 11th December, as follows:—The first train with 1 officer, 50 men, No. 13 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, and 3 officers, and 150 men of the details (including the usual working party, and guard), the whole of the families and the heavy baggage, left Deolali, at 10 p.m. last night, and arrives at the Sassoon Dock, at 6-5 a.m., this morning. The second and third trains, conveying the remainder of the company, Royal Arillery, and deiails, will leave Deolali, at 9 and 10 p.m., tonight, and arrive at the the Sassoon Dock at 5-10 and 6-5 a.m., to-morrow morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided at the adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, when there were also present:—Messrs Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, G. T Burke, George Cotton, Darash Ratanji Chichgar, Dr Dominick A D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Dr Fardunji Nasrwanji Bisni, Messrs. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, H I B Hargrave, Hasanbhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Dr Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs Jamsetjee C Jamsetji, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kalikhsro Nowroji Kabraji, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K M Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanje Wadya, G Lund, Vet Major J Mills, Mr Mirza Khan, O V Muller, Dr Nanabhai Nawroji Katrak, Mr Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr Pherozeshah M Mehta, Messrs B Phillips, S Rebsch, P B Saville, Sorabji Kharsedji Bhondi, Tribhowandas Mangruldas Nuthoobhoy, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail.

THE DISPOSAL OF TOWN SWEEPING.

The Corporation considered report of the committee appointed to consider and report on the question of the disposal of town-sweepings. The report is already published in these columns.

Mr. S. Rebsch observed that the flats were quite full and no further sweepings could be placed. The health officer was of opinion that if any more sweepings were deposited in the flats there would be a positive danger to the city at large. A committee was therefore appointed to enqure into and report on the question. The present system of disposing of the sweepings was not a desirable one. A large member of carts passed through the streets wearing out the roads, causing a source of annoyance by dropping the contents on the streets as they passed and produced an unwholesome smell. Another series of carts were employed to pick up the stuff dropped from the carts which originally carried it. He then moved that the report be approved and adopted and that the president be requested to address Government with a view to approve acquisition of land required at Chimbore to carry out the scheme suggested by the Committee. Before concluding he most cordially thanked Mr. Snow and Mr. M. C. Murzban, the commissioner and the Executive engineer respectively for putting before the committee and through them before the Corporation now, every information on the subject.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

THE POLICE CHARGES

The Corporation next considered letters to the President from the Hon'ble Mr. Batty, Acting Secretary to Government, Nos. 7492 and 7871, Judicial Department, dated 2nd and 18th instant, on the subject of the appointment of the Bombay City Police charges between Government and the Municipality.

The Hon Mr. Mehta observed that the Government proposed to keep to themselves the items which were paying ones. The Government "cattle pound" and the ramosi arrangement which fetched a revenue were proposed to be managed by Government. But the committee appointed to consider and report on the question of police charges would show them to entire satisfaction when the proper time comes that both these items were managed directly by the police. The Government had urged two points in their letters, namely (1) the basis of settling the question and (2) a demand of one lakh of rupees which they alleged were due by the Municipality. The Government had adopted quite a different course in deciding contentious point which was decided in their favour and the point which was decided against the Corporation. The Government decided to give as their contribution to police charges only Rs. 90,000 which would really be Rs. 1,20,000 while in deciding that one lakh of rupees instead of only Rs. 51,000 were due by the Municipality to the Government, they had adopted quite a different course from the one used in fixing the amount of Government contribution. The Government did not say what they were going to do towards settling of the question, and thus left the Committee and the Corpopation in the position of knowing nothing at all. Any amount of correspondence would not be of any use on the subject and if a committee representing Government and the Corporation equally was appointed he hoped a satisfactory termination of the matter would be brought about. (Applause.) He then moved that the letters be recorded, and the President be requested to inform the Government that on the basis of the settlement which is being negotiated between Government and the Corporation, and which is not yet finally arranged, the sum of Rs. 101187 claimed by the Government was not due as shown in the letter of the President dated 30th April last, and that probably the amount could not exceed Rs. 51,589 which the Corporation would direct should be paid to the Government without prejudice. That the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee be asked to take necessary measures to make to Government payment of the said sum of Rs. 51,589. That the President be further requsted to point out to Government that it would be impracticable to discuss proposals on the subject of the transfer of police charges by transfer of equal amount of Municipal revenue in manner proposed in 2nd para of the Government letter to ultimo, and that the only peaceable means seem to be to appoint a certain number of representatives by Government and the Corporation respectively to discuss and submit proposals in that respect.

Mr. Cotton, having entered the hall, the Hon Mr Mehta, remarked that he was sorry the Sheriff-elect did not come in time to hear all his remarks on the question in which he had taken a deal of interest. He was glad to be able to say that his recent election was unanimously approved of by all communities. (Applause.)

Mr. Cotton in seconding the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta remarked that the figures connected with the question were clearly shown by the committee and if the Government only understood them properly. He was quite in accord with the view Mr. Mehta had taken of the matter.

Mr. Rebsch remarked that if their committee helped

supply of "plague anti-toxine" for the city. That on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the necessary outlay. In support of the proposition he said that from the rate at which plague was progressing it was not possible to say when it would be stamped out or what it would not do. The preventive measures already adopted by the Municipality had not been found sufficient either to stamp it out or to check its progress. He said that if it was not possible to prevent the disease, the next best think to do was to try to cure cases as they occurred. The experience of those who had to treat a large number of cases of the disease in Bombay was that the ordinary plan of treatment at the disposal of practitioners at present had not been found to be of great service, the percentage of mortality being so high. The official figures being 711 deaths to 1,000 attacks. The experience in China had also been of a similar character with the ordinary plan of treatment. Dr. Yersin, however, succeeded in preparing an anti-toxine of the disease which was found to give the most satisfactory results. The importance and value of this discovery was again emphasised only a week ago in a telegram from London which stated that Dr. Yersin's "anti-plague serum" had been found to give most satisfactory results in Saigon. Dr. Katrak said that in view of the great loss of life which was caused by this disease, it was absolutely necessary that trial should be given to a remedy which was declared to have given such good results. It was, however, not such a drug which could be manufactured by any one. It required extreme care and special training to prepare it, and even then it was so difficult to prepare. Hence it might not be quite convenient nor practicable for private enterprise to undertake to supply it to the city. The Municipality was in his opinion the right body to go in for it. Once it was supplied in sufficient quantity, it was simply a question of detail whether it should be sold or offered to the public free of charge. He said that it was left to medical men in which cases to try it and in which cases not. It was not his intention to suggest it to the Corporation to make this treatment compulsory for all cases of plague. It was to be left to the discretion of medical men to use it for those cases which in their opinion were likely to be benefited by it. He said it was immaterial whether the anti-toxine was prepared in Bombay, and there were persons here who were able enough to prepare it, or whether it was ordered out from Dr. Yersin. All that was necessary was to get a reliable supply. There was of course a valuable suggestion in the *Times of India* to secure the services of Dr. Yersin himself by calling him to Bombay. However, whether he was called here or not, a sufficient supply of the anti-toxine was a very necessary thing for the city, and therefore the Corporation would be well advised to procure it.

Dr. DeMonte seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

The Corporation then after transacting other business adjourned till Monday next.

THE B. V. A. CONCERT.

The concert, organised by the members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Club, was held, at the Town Hall, last Wednesday, and proved quite a success. The programme, which was drawn up with a great deal of care, contained the names of some of the favourite singers, among whom were Mrs. Block, the wife of Major Block, Mrs. Flynn, Miss Counsell, and Miss Mayhew; Lieut. A. J. Pelle, the Adjutant of the Corp, Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Rhenius, and others. The evening's diversion opened by an organ solo, entitled "Festive March," by Mr. F. Seymour Dove, who is an organist of no mean order. The rendering was perfect, and the applause accorded him was well merited. In the second organ solo, "Bell Rondo," Mr. Dove acquitted himself equally well. Mr. H. O. Coates' rendering of the "Evening Song," was much appreciated. He has a fine tenor voice, and his selections are always nice. "The Requital" which was also sung by him, was loudly applauded. Miss Counsell received an encore for her first song, "Star of my Soul," and was applauded for her second song, "Don't Forget Me." This young lady has a very nice voice, and is fast becoming a favourite. Mrs. Flynn sang two songs, entitled "Oh! How Delightful, and "Margarita." She was loudly encored on both occasions, and the pity is she only bowed her acknowledgment when re-called on the second occasion. She possesses a charming soprano voice, and her articulation is all that can be desired. Mr. J. Jamieson sang to perfection two charming songs, entitled "One Hundred Fathoms Deep" and "The Divers" which were much appreciated. Miss Mayhew sang "When the Heart is Young," and was encored. In her second song, "'Tis all that I can say," she was loudly applauded. She has a nice voice, but unfortunately she had chosen songs which seemed beyond her compass. "The Dream of Bethelem," a cornet solo by Mr. Rhenius with organ obligato, was much appreciated and encored. Lieutenant Pelle, who unfortunately was suffering from a cold, was good enough to sing Rudyard Kipling's song, entitled "Mandalay." It is a charming ditty, and was much appreciated. The concert terminated by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by a quartette.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULT.

L. C. E. EXAMINATION.

The result of the examination for the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering was decalred, yesterday afternoon, at the University. Out of the fifteen candidates who had appeared for the examination eleven candidates were declared to have passed the test successfully:—Two in the first-class and seven in the second-class. Framji Kaikhosru Sorabji, a successful candidate in the first-class, has secured the following prizes and scholarship:—The Jamshedji Dorabji Naigaumwalla Prize, consisting of books, of the value of Rs. 120, for passing the examination, with the highest number of marks in "Surveying and Project"; the James Berkley gold medal, of the value of Rs. 250, with a prize of books, on Civil and Mechanical Engineering, of the value of Rs. 150, for obtaining the highst number of marks in the examination; and the Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 20 per month, for securing a highest number of marks in Mechanical Engineering. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

First Class.—Framji Kaikhosru, Sorabji; and Pestonji Barjorji, Doctor.

Second Class.—Swamy V., Narasimha; Nasarvanji Dinshaw, Mistri; Chandragiri Vijayarungum, Naidu; John Francis, Lobo; Bhagubhai Dayabhai, Naik; Seetharam Ayya, Saggere; Jatindra Nath, Bassu; Mohanlal Vallabhji, Vasavada, and Dinshah Framji, Bhathena.

PROHIBITION OF THE GWALIOR FAIR.

The publication of a notice issued by the Gwalior Durbar, prohibiting the Gwalior-Ujjain Singhast Mela of 1897 is notified in a Government Resolution of the Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1896.

Letter from the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, No. 9454, dated the 11th November 1896—Forwarding, with a request that it may be widely published, the following notice from the Gwalior Durbar:—

"Notice is hereby given that, owing to the want of sufficient rainfall and consequent failure of crops and great scarcity, the Singhast Fair, which was to be held in 1897 at Ujjain, has been stopped.

"Should any pilgrims in spite of this prohibition arrive at Ujjain, they will not be allowed to stop there under any circumstances."

THE THANA RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There is a grain of truth in Omega's letter in your issue of the 9th, and that is in the last sentence, in which he says that it is the "policy of the Abkari Department," that is directly responsible for the recent riots. The policy of the Abkari Department in Thana, as elsewhere, is to make spirits as dear as is compatible with the prevention of illicit distillation, and "cheap liquor" was the cry which was used to bring together the mobs who assailed Government officers, and attacked the head-quarter town in Mahim Taluka. But it may fairly be left to your readers to judge, whether it is the policy of the Abkari Department or that of the agitators against it, which is "mischievous."—Yours, &c.,

ALPHA.

Thana, Dec. 9.

The Maharaja of Kotah was invested with full administrative powers on Saturday, the Viceroy's Kharita being delivered under a salute of thirty-one guns, by Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajpootana. The present Chief was educated in the Mayo College, Ajmere, where he gained a high reputation, and for the last four years he has been exercising limited administrative powers in the State. He is deservedly popular, and there is a general anticipation that he will make a successful ruler.

INDIAN MEDICAL REFORM.

DR. BAHADURJI ON HIS EXPERIENCES IN ENGLAND.

On Wednesday evening, a public meeting was held in the Framji Cowasji Institute to welcome Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, on his return to Bombay after his compaign in England, as regards the Indian Medical Reform. Among those present were:—

The Hon Mr Pherozshah M Mehta, C I E, Mr W S Caine, Dr K N Bahadurji, Mr D E Wacha, Drs Khuaja Abdulla, B J Shroff, Atmaram Pandurang, N R Surveyor, Mr Visbhookandas Atmaram, Dr Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs N R Ranina, A V Gokhle, Hormusji N Wadya, Vasanji Khimji, Dr J C Limbuwala, Messrs Manibhai Jasabhai, K R Kama, Dustoor Dr Jamaspji Minocherji, Dr Dinshah Bomanji Master, Mr Vajashankar Gowrishankar, Dr M G Deshmukh, Messrs Jamsetji N Tata, Jamietram N Haridas, Elappa Balaram, Dr G B Kher, Dr D Tata, Messrs Gokaldas Kandas Parakh, Kursandas Chabildas, Maneckshah J Taleyarkhan, Vandravandas Purshotamdas, Shapurshah Hodiwala, Drs Prabhakar, F B Bisni, A P Cama, Messrs Farduji Merwanji Banaji, Roop V J Shankarset, N W Samarth, Muljl Bhowanidas, Dr Shantaram Vithal, Messrs Narayandas Purshotamdas, Pralivandas Kahandas, Soondardas Dharamsi, E B Khote, S S Setlur, Drs N Chowksy, Dadoba J Mantri, Mr M H Laiakar, Dr B H Dantra, Messrs. Shivram Vithal Bhandarkar and R L Gharat.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, C. I. E., who presided on the occasion, in explaining the object of the meeting, said that, in opening the proceedings of the public meeting, he might scarcely remind them that, in April last, they had had another public meeting in the Novelty Theatre, at which they authorised their friend, Dr. Bahadurji—(Cheers)—to represent them in England on the question of the Medical Reform in India, which he had made his own. He did not want to anticipate what they would hear from Dr. Bahadurji's own lips as to how he had fulfilled the mission that was entrusted to him. He would let Dr. Bahadurji speak for himself, and let them form their judgment after they heard him. It would be idle for him, (the speaker) to pretend that he was not firmly convinced that he did not know most positively that Dr. Bahadurji acquitted himself of the mission in the most admirable manner. (Cheers). They were not entirely dependent upon Dr. Bahadurji's own account, but they had other independent source of information; and they knew from other quarters also of the way in which he represented this Presidency in England on the question to which he has devoted himself in a manner which has commanded the respect and admiration of everybody who know him. He thought they were having among them that day one who occupied the honourable position of being a member of that great assembly—(Applause),—before whom Dr. Bahadurji gave his evidence, and he was sure that they would hear from Mr. Caine's own lips about the good effect which Dr. Bahadurji's mission had produced. He was not going to detain them any longer, but he could not resist the temptation of saying one word in regard to the lesson which Dr. Bahadurji's unselfish enterprise, perseverance, and ability taught them all. They well might take Dr. Bahadurji as a pattern of what a public spirited young man should be who could interest himself in the welfare and prosperity of the country. (Cheers). They must remember that Dr. Bahadurji was a young and ideal man. He was one of the ablest practitioners of this city. Not only that, but he had wide practise in the whole of the Presidency, and he it said, to his great credit, that he devoted himself to the public question of great importance at the sacrifice of a most lucrative practise. (Cheers). He always made it a point to make himself master of the subject to which he devoted the greatest possible attention. Having done so he touched the question with ability and moderation on any platform which presented him occasion to do so. They found him on the Congress platform and other public occasions agitating the public opinion on the question. As it was found important to carry the scene of battle-field to England itself, Dr. Bahadurji threw up his practise, proceeded to England, and devoted himself to an arduous mission in the most admirable manner. They would agree with him that the public mission of Dr. Bahadurji having been carried out vigorously and successfully they must show their honour and respect to him and their highest appreciation of his public and valuable services. With that object the meeting was assembled. When they had heard the account from Dr. Bahadurji, he was sure that they would pass with acclamation the vote of the highest appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. Bahadurji. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you for your warm and enthusiastic welcome. When I undertook the duties that were entrusted to me last April, I knew I was undertaking a delicate and difficult task. I knew also that the honour, which was accorded as a delegate was made a matter for complaint and reproach in some circles. But that made no impression on me, I assure you, and I shall not say anything more about it. The subject of my mission and my position in reference thereto have been so often misunderstood and at times misrepresented, that it would be just as well once again to define it clearly. More than twenty-five years ago the anomaly of the extravagant cost of the present system of medical administration, both Military and Civil, was officially recognised and sought to be remedied. It was considered anomalous and extravagant that for the British Army—and the Indian Army is but a wing of this army—there should be two Medical Services, and that the Civil Medical Department should be only an appendage of one of these Military Services. The Commanding officers of the whole army form one service, and it was urged that the Medical officers also should belong to one service, and that therefore there should be only one Military Medical Service, and a Civil Medical Department independent of the army. This reform was not carried out because Government were persuaded into the belief that the change would not only not provide the necessary reserve, but would be distinctly to the disadvantage of the Civil Medical Department. Now, all I have said and done is to point out the fallacy of this belief, and urge the soundness of the opposite official advice and the necessity of carrying out its proposal in the interests of the Civil Medical Department which is the same thing as the interest of medical science, education and sanitation, and the country and its government. The Army Commission has pointed out the large economies that would result by the constitution of one military service. Along with these figures I have given others to represent the savings that would result in the Civil Medical Department by the separation of its costly military connection, and recruiting it from the open profession in England and India to meet its particular needs. This is the sum and substance of our Medical Reform question, and they must have a purpose in their blindness who will not see that the reform is as much in the interest of Government as of the country, and that it was no such agitation as it has often been misrepresented to be. On my arrival in England, the *London Times*, which had helped me so much in my last mission on Indian Factory Legislation, and to whose sympathetic and well-informed writer we owe not a little, was the first to give me a welcome, and the importance it attached to the reform you may measure from its pronouncement, that, should I succeed in establishing the case for it, I would be rendering no unimportant service to both countries. (Cheers.) The *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Daily Chronicle* also expressed their sympathy for the reform—(Cheers)—and the able advocacy of the reform by that well-informed and leading military journal, the *Army and Navy Gazette*—(Cheers),—is now well known to you all. To establish our case before the Commission, I submitted facts and figures with what effect I shall leave you to judge from the evidence itself. Before I speak to you about the Commission, I should like to tell you something of what was done to further our cause in other directions, bearing in mind the main object in hand not so much to draw general attention to the subject, as to secure strength and success to our representation to the authorities by such independent and competent testimony as would be welcome to them in their deliberations. For general information I issued a statement of the case in pamphlet form, and a summary thereof with special reference to the details of the Civil Medical Department was issued specially to members of the British Medical Association in view of the annual July meeting at Carlisle. The difficulty I met with on many an occasion, was not in convincing people of the justice and necessity of the reform, but in persuading them from their scepticism as to the possibility of the existence of the anomaly in British India at the close of this century. For it was hard for them to conceive that the Professors of British Medical Schools and Physicians and Surgeons of British Hospitals would not be admitted to similar positions in Indian colleges and hospitals by reason of their not possessing commissions in H.M.'s army. It was suggested to me that I should read a paper at the East India Association, and it was my good fortune to meet with a sympathetic and hearty response from its President, Sir Lepel Griffin, and warm encouragement from one whose name we cherish with affection and esteem as Lord Reay. There is no good cause but meets with opposition, and the sounder the cause the stronger the opposition of interested parties, but at the same time in its progress it often meets with fortunate coincidences which advance and accelerate its movement towards success. And I am sure you will consider it a fortunate circumstance that our cause should have met with such sympathetic and cordial support from an official of Sir L. Griffin's standing, information, and experience, and a Governor, who had made such a close study of the question, and done so much during his tenure of office to free medical education and science from the worst disabilities inflicted on it by the anomalous constitution of the Civil Medical Department so far as he could under the circumstances of the existing situation. The favourable opinions of such independent and competent judges with official experience cannot but help our representations to the authorities. Before I pass on to another matter, I would like to acknowledge here my gratitude to Sir G. S. for his help and advice so freely and readily given. Some distinguished leader in my profession, whom I personally approached, and others, whose attention was drawn to the subject of my mission by my pamphlet, have done no small service by their counsel and by their sympathetic work in our behalf, which work, I know, will materially aid our case before the authorities. At their instance I have approached other bodies whose opinions and guidance have been always to the authorities in England. I am not at liberty to enter into details of this part of my work. Those who are interested in the continuance of the present anomalous system have not favoured us with any statement of their case in a reasoning and calm spirit. We have been treated no doubt to anonymous abuse, but that did not help us or them. Seeing, then, that the British Medical Association had in its ranks many members from the I. M. S., I thought it a fitting opportunity to raise a debate at its last annual meeting with a view to meet the opponent of reform in an open discussion in the presence of independent members of my profession. But the Hart incident had made it clear that the association had other interests to serve besides those of medical science and education, and the profession generally. It was expected to watch the interests of its members of whom the I.M.S. officers formed an influential section. I was not surprised therefore to find a general disposition to block discussion. All the same we know what Mr. Hart thought of the constitution of the Civil Medical Department of India, and only the year previous he got the association to agree with him that "there was no Civil Medical Service in India. It is a Military Service dislocated and called Civil to hide its defects." Dr. Woodcock of Manchester, did our cause signal service by his spirited advocacy. (Cheers.) But no sooner was my proposition seconded than sprang to his feet an old representative of the I. M.S. to move the previous question. He and his friends would not have any discussion. But true British justice and fairness asserted itself and forced the motion for previous question to be withdrawn.—(Cheers).—The discussion proceeded, in the course of which another retired I. M. S. officer had to apologise to me for some heavy remark he ejaculated as I was addressing the meeting. When it was proposed to refer the subject of my motion to the Indian branches of the Association, I at once agreed to it. It was moral victory. I had gained my great object of extracting from the opponents of the reform, who compose the bulk of the Indian Branches of the Association, a statement of their case which contained arguments and responsible opinions, and not the random and anonymous attacks under which they had so long taken shelter. Leaving Carlisle immediately after this meeting, I appeared before the following before the Royal Commission. Some time after my arrival in London, I was asked by the Commission to submit a memo of my evidence in the first instance, which was done. And just when I was expecting to hear from them when they would call me before them to give my evidence, I learnt from the Secretary that they would not trouble me to appear before them. I appealed to them to reconsider their decision, but or this imputence, as it was called, I was taken to task by most of my friends. However, I persevered, and wrote another letter in support of my appeal, and was at last admitted as a witness. What evidence I gave you all know, and how I gave it must be told by those competent to pronounce upon it. From my personal knowledge and experience I cannot help making a remark on two absent Commissioners, and the work, patience, fairness and readiness to do justice was amply shown by its reserving its first decision on further arguments. Whoever read the evidences recorded by it, if he at all understands the various matters that have come before it, cannot but be impressed with hopefulness as to the results of the labours of the Commission. As regards my own subject, for instance, it cannot but be that the representations of the Commission would materially help the authorities in forming their decision for our memorial, and when one thinks of this Commission and that of the Lord Old Dadabhai Naoroji, is doing on it. One cannot help venerating the man, whose whole life has been devoted to the services of his country. Now, with your permission, I shall take this opportunity to clear away certain misconceptions with regard to the object and feasibility of the reform, and answer certain charges made by our opponents. An anonymous pamphlet has appeared ostensibly from this camp. It admits the necessity and the feasibility of the reform on the very lines sketched by me, but, at the same time, it takes that opportunity to abuse me and my friends. Well, I thank the writer for both his admission and his abuse. It has been suggested that the reform means substituting selection for competition. Now, the facts are these. The Civil Medical Department has two distinct sets of appointments, special and general, the special appointments are those of specialists like college professors and chemists, and one must be very ignorant, indeed, not to know that there cannot be competitive examination for these appointments. For the general appointment a competitive test already exists, and should another special examination be desired, by all means let there be one. There is nothing in the suggested reform that asserts anything to the contrary. It is said to oppose the Civil Service the Military I. M. S. is to take away its prizes and deteriorate the service. But the reform of our Military service means that the I. M. S. as now constituted shall cease to exist altogether. There can be, then, no taking away the prizes of a service which has no existence. Dr. Gray charges us with base ingratitude. But is it not base ingratitude on the part of those to oppose the amelioration of the colleges that have given them position, they would never have aspired to elsewhere, and to retard the progress of medical science in the very country that not only gave them their bread, but made provision for their old age and their families. I have been charged often with the crime of pursuing questions to death. Well, I am not ashamed of it, and I say it with some pride that it has taken but four years of this persistent work to bring the desired Reform within measurable distance of realization.

Mr. H. A. Wadya said: The resolution which has been entrusted to me is in these terms: "That this public meeting desires to give expression to their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Dr. K. N. Bahadurji in the cause of the Indian Medical Reform in India, and to mark their high sense of the able and admirable manner in which he gave his evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, and discharged his important mission to England." (Loud cheers) I feel some diffidence in responding to the call made upon me, because I cannot profess to understand the question with which Dr. Bahadurji has identified himself so well as many of you in this hall can understand it, nor can I claim the privilege of his personal friendship, as so many of you, who have known him longer and so actively cooperated with him, can claim it. But I understand that I have been called upon to take the part entrusted to me, because I happened to be in England at the time when Dr. Bahadurji was there, and I accepted the task with pleasure, because I was in a manner personal witness to the way in which Dr. Bahadurji fulfilled the mission which took him to England, and there is no one in this hall who can address more than I do the ability, perseverance, and zeal with which he did his work, and which has enabld him in the opinion of many competent judges to ting the cause of medical reform within a measurable distance of success. (Loud cheers.) I do not propose to describe in detail that cause, because it is well known to you all, and Dr. Bahadurji also has describe it this evening in his own admirable way. (Chers.) Dr. Bahadurji does not attack individuals, but only a system. His contention is that the monopy which he attacks, however justifiable and beneficial it might have been at one time, is so no longer now. It has outlived its day and can no longer serve the purpose for which it was intended. It not retards what it once promoted, viz., the public wal. It is now extravagant, when the expense was at one time, perhaps, necessary and unavoidable. It is unjust to our own countrymen, not only in the profession, but outside it. It hampers the dvancement and cultivation of the science of medicine, on which the promotion of human happiness and the maintenance of human lives so largely depend. There was no time in Bombay, when the merits of what I have just said could be better understood or appreciated than now. (Cheers.) The manner in which Dr. Bahadurji has fulfilled his mssion is worthy of our highest admiration. (Ches). He has sacrificed himself in every way for the promotion of the cause and for he bene of his country. (Loud cheers.) We have need of such sacrifices, and it is our duty to appreciate them. There is no country where such service require to be appreciated more than in India, in this respect India's position is more like that of Ireland, and there is no more dish, no more painful page in Ireland's history than that which records how her sons, who had cent and position and power, engaged them all in unjust behalf and sacrificed their country's interes for the sake of their own personal advancemenor for a share, real or imaginary, present or prospctive, in that ascendancy, which has been so fatal to Ireland's peace and Ireland's prosperity. (Hear, hr.) You have to fear a repetition of that very thing in our country, and the best way to whichyou can check and prevent a tendency towards that evil here is appreciating the seices of men like Dr. Bahadurji. (Cheers.) The rules of power, the sweet aspect of the gods who istribute the loaves and fishes and the honours afwhich so strange a hankering will always have powerful allurement which not many of us can sist. 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You must have all, ladies and gentlemen, known and observed something of a fowl house. You can imagine what takes place when a new bird is introduced into it. All the veteran inmates are up in arms against the intruder. And if the poor thing is too timid and too little inclined to fight you know the fate which befalls it. But if it has enough of the fighting-cock in it, it maintains its ground and holds its own. That was the position of our friend, Dr. Bahadurji. He was the new bird introduced into an ancient fowl house. And you know what befell him and how he stood the test. (Loud laughter and cheers.) I do not forget that Dr. Bahadurji is no longer within that fowl house. But that is because the owner of the asylum was rather alarmed about the condition of its ancient inmates (Laughter.) At any rate, you do not find Dr. Bahadurji has lost any of his feathers. I see him look as fresh and as gallant as ever—(Hear, hear),—and, if I see any difference, it is that he has put on additional plumage. (Laughter and cheers.) Another defect attributed to Dr. Bahadurji is that he is one of that "noisy class, sufficiently educated to clamour for everything of which they have read in their college text books." It was Dr. Bahadurji's peculiar merit that the gentleman, whose language I have quoted, was persuaded by him to preside at the meeting of the East India Association, where Dr. Bahadurji read his paper of medical reform. (Laughter and cheers.) It was no mean triumph for a man of that noisy class to have the support and encouragement of Sir Lepel Griffin himself. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) The

For some minds it may be a pleasant task. (Hear, hear). There are conceivable circumstances in which it may be a profitable task. (Laughter and cheers.) But it is a task most unworthy, always and for ever—(Loud cheers),—of a son of India. (Renewed cheers.) The opinion of Sir William Wedderburn was that Dr. Bahadurji had acquitted himself before the Royal Commission in a way which had created a most favourable impression. (Cheers.) I will now speak a few words about Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and his opinion. I will use no epithets in speaking of him, because to my mind the name of Dadabhai Naoroji unadorned is most adorned. (Great cheering.) You will be glad to know that our friend is as hail and hearty, and as vigorous in mind and body, and as useful and absorbed in his useful work for India as ever. (Cheers.) He is undismayed by his failure to re-enter the Parliament. He knows it was a passing wave which unguifed the Liberals and put the Conservatives in power. That has nothing to do with India, and we have high authority to teach us that. (Cheers.) He regrets his failure as we all regret it, and for the same reasons. But in one respect this failure has benefitted him and benefitted us by enabling him to devote all his time and all his strength to the work of the Royal Commission. You know what that work is, and how he is connected with that work. (Cheers.) He has gone to live out of London in order that he may be the better able to lead his student's life. All his life has been one long study and with the great and glorious purpose of how best he can study and serve his country's interests. (Prolonged cheers.) Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's opinion is that he wished there were many more Bahadurjis coming from all parts of India to serve her in different spheres, as Dr. Banadurji has served those interests in the sphere which he has made his own. (Hear hear, and cheers.) I have a message for his friends, which I trust I may be allowed on this occasion to publish to them. He wishes that there may be well-informed evidence of facts and figures moderately, accurately, and industriously gathered together and placed before the Royal Commission before the conclusion of its labours. Now is the time or never. He wishes witnesses to go forth who may strengthen our case and strengthen his hands. (Cheers.) The Chairman: Mr. Wacha is going. Mr. Wadya: It will gladden the Old Man's heart to receive this news. (Loud cheers.) It will gladden it still more if more Wachas were going from other parts. I am sure he wishes that Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta should be going too. (Renewed cheers.) We all wish the same, and that Mr. Wacha and Mr. Mehta in this as in other matters may be inseparable. (Hear, hear.) His heart, his mind, and soul, are all devoted to our country's cause, and I have no fear that he will ever be displaced from his country's affection. There is but one way of depriving Mr. Dadabhai of his first place in our country's affection. Let him, who inspires to it work as disinterestedly, as unselfishly, as devotedly as Dadabhai has done, let him make the sacrifices which for forty years Dadabhai Naoroji has made for India; let him be more successful than how our friend has been in securing the real good of our country. And then I know that the first man to yield him the foremost place in our country's affection will be Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji himself. (Loud cheers). You have heard the opinions of Sir W. Wedderburn and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and you will hear what Mr. Caine will say of his own experience in relation to Dr. Bahadurji. (Hear, hear). It is Dr. Bahadurji's proud fortune that he has satisfied men such as these, and the opinion of these men strengthens us in the purpose for which we have met this day. (Loud and prolonged cheering, which lasted for some minutes.)

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

PROPOSED PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of some of the leading citizens of Bombay, was held yesterday evening, at the Council Hall of the Municipality for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries in connection with the public meeting which is proposed to be called on Thursday the 17th instant, in respect of the famine. The Hon. Mr. Mehta who was called to the chair, having explained the object of the meeting,

Mr. George Cotton moved and Dr. Bhalchandra seconded, and it was resolved that the Chairman be asked to request His Excellency the Governor to preside at the public meeting convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the measures of relief in respect of the scarcity prevailing in the Presidency.

It was proposed by Mr. S. M. Moses, and seconded by Mr. J. C. Cama, and carried, that the following gentlemen be asked to act as provisional secretaries:—The Hon. Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Mr. George Cotton, Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Mr. Sulaman, A. Vahed, Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas Mr. Govindjee Thakersey Mulji, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. Hurkis

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE notorious Bishop Nulty has been at it again, or to be more rigidly correct, his administrator, Father O'Reilly, has. Some Protestant ladies are in the habit of giving books and papers to the paupers at Mullingar, with the approval of a Committee of the Guardians. Against this Father O'Reilly has fervidly protested, on the extraordinary ground that to read papers like the "Field" and the "Daily Graphic" is, in his estimation, "not at all calculated to make paupers contented with their lot. After reading these, things it is not in a workhouse they will care to be immured."

But this is not all. Father O'Reilly has carried his crusade from the Workhouse to the County Infirmary, where he opened fire against practically the same ladies. "The patients," he declared, "are injured by everything that diverts their minds from the salutary lessons they ought to learn from their sickness." It is satisfactory to hear that, although Father O'Reilly threatened that "if the reading be continued, the Bishop would strictly forbid Catholic patients to enter the Infirmary," he was not allowed to have his own way, and will have to wait for a month before he can enforce his extraordinary ukase against wholesome literature for the suffering. One really cannot help wishing that Father O'Reilly might fall ill himself, with something lingering, so as to test his views by practice.

A deliciously funny narrative is that of the drunken hens which, according to the "Daily Mail," has just been told in the Sheriff's Court at Oban. The waste products of a distillery were, it appears, allowed to flow into a stream from which the fowls drank, with the result that they were always intoxicated. They would neither eat nor lay eggs, but after drinking lay down and slept, and woke only to fight, and then to sleep again. Such fowl humanity of conduct reminds us of the poultry that stole the old lady's grapes, according to her gardener's story. "Fowls, indeed!" said the old lady indignantly, "two-legged fowls, I expect they were." But if the Oban hens' behaviour was quite shockingly human under the circumstances, what will the thrifty Scotch say of the shockingly inhuman waste of the waste products of that distillery? Laggan Burn, as the whiskeyed stream is called, will surely now become a popular objective for country walks. Just a free and full drink from the purling stream, and then to lie down and sleep, and wake only to fight and then to sleep again!

Now that Mr. Kipling has set the fashion, poems in praise of machinery may be expected to be produced as freely as love songs in former years. A leading provincial journal starts off with some verses, signed with the melodious pseudonym of Crank-Pin, which are quite instinct with this new spirit. In them we read that though the ploughman loves his lass, the soldier his band (sic), the sailor his grog, and the farmer his land,

> Fire up! we love our engines more
> Than told by tongue or pen,
> Fire up! on them the ocean o'er,
> Depend the lives of men—
> Do you know the reason why?
> For our engines they are beauties, boys,
> And for our duties, boys,
> No matter what the weather may be,
> Tho' winds and waves are striving, boys,
> The screw they must be driving, boys,
> So merrily we'll sail through the sea.

On the whole, we are inclined to think that Lalage, Nerize, and Amaryllis can contemplate this competition with equanimity.

Mr. John Berry White, whose sudden death took place at the meeting of the International Trustee, Assets, and Debenture Corporation the other afternoon, was well known by a large number of Anglo-Indians, with whom he was deservedly popular. Beginning life in the Army Medical Service he acquired large possessions in Assam, and was chairman of the Jokai Tea Company, the Makum Tea Company, as well as the British Deli and Langkat Tobacco Company, besides being a director of several other well known and prosperous concerns. He was a keen sportsman and a universal favourite with all who knew him.

Few Englishmen knew more about Turkey and the Far East than Sir Edmund Hornby, whose death is reported from Italy, and it might be said that few have spent a more useful life. He filled several important offices in the East, for which his attainments, particularly his extensive knowledge of international jurisprudence eminently fitted him. Both as British Commissioner and Arbitrator, Judge of the Supreme Court at Constantinople, and afterwards in China and Japan, and as a pillar of the Consular Court system, Sir Edmund discharged his duties in a commendable manner. He was knighted in 1862, and was three times married, his first wife being a prominent worker in the hospitals during the Crimean War.

The most surprising thing about the detention of Captain Marriott by the Smyrna brigands is the extremely Oriental character of the bargaining which preceded his release. Fifteen thousand pounds Turkish—that is about thirteen thousand of our money—sank to ten thousand, three guns, a revolver, and a watch. This again was reduced to £120 and a free pardon. It must be admitted that the transitions are a little abrupt, and we venture to suggest to the worthy Albanian who is we understand, at the head of the establishment, that it would be more satisfactory if the business were conducted "a prix fixe."

What has proved a successful experiment in the direction of giving remunerative employment to educated women, the daughters of professional men and others, has been made by the Bishop Otter Memorial College, Chichester. The re-opening of this institution was the outcome of the idea of preparing ladies as elementary schoolmistresses, and since 1873 no fewer than 400 students have been trained at the College. The usefulness of the College has increased so much that the building has been found to be too small for practical requirements. Consequently a movement is on foot to enlarge it. A sum of £1,000 is required for the work, and donations will be thankfully received by the Rev. J. Cavis-Brown.

The Archduke Ludwig Salvator, a nephew of the Austrian Emperor, is very democratic, and often goes to the town of Ragusa, a few miles from his home, to do the weekly marketing. When he recently went to that town on his yacht, the military commander heard of it, and came on board to pay his respects. He met the Archduke on deck, and asked him, "Where will I find the captain?" "That is myself," was the reply." I hear that there is a very distinguished person aboard." "This is incorrect," interrupted the captain; "on board of this vessel we are all equals."

During the Czar's visit to Balmoral his Majesty took the keenest delight in the unceremonious shooting parties which were arranged in his honour. One day, whilst out on a grouse drive, the Emperor caught sight of a flock of sheep some distance off from where he was shooting, and immediately asked his companion whether they were wild or tame. On being told the latter he instantly set off running to try and catch one, but long before he came to where they were grazing he fell into a bogey hole. On returning to his companion he expressed himself as having thoroughly enjoyed the adventure, and added, "You know, I mayn't do these things in Russia."

It has been wondered sometimes that the author of "Lavengro" never saw fit to elope with a gipsy girl. In Roslindale, which is a suburb of Boston, they are, according to *Harper's Weekly*, not so cold-blooded as George Borrow was, for no less than three elopements have recently occurred there, in all of which the departure was taken from a gipsy camp. A tribe of gipsies, whose winter residence is in Boston, camped out for the summer in Roslindale, and as the season drew to an end a gipsy girl eloped with an American lad, and two gipsy boys ran off with two pretty Irish girls of the neighbourhood. The first couple were overhauled and recovered by the irate father of the Roslindale Romeo, but the gipsy boys managed their affair more cleverly, and by this time they have probably settled down with their wives. The Boston gipsies are said to be a very prosperous people.

A CURIOUS change in the kerosine oil trade is silently taking place. Ten years ago Calcutta was supplied entirely from America, and up to last year, although Russian oil had entered the market and begun to compete, American oil continued to predominate. In 1895, the Russian product made a great step forward, the imports of Russian oil into Calcutta being slightly in excess of the imports of American oil, and the figures which are now published for the first ten months of 1896 show a complete reversal of the original position, only eight lakhs of cases of American oil reaching Calcutta, as compared with twenty lakhs of cases from Russia. At the same time the imports of bulk oil have enormously increased, the amount having grown from nothing in 1892, to seventy-nine lakhs of cases this year. Another interesting feature has been the appearance this year, for the first time, of Rangoon kerosine in the Calcutta market. The amount so far has been trifling, the arrival of less than a quarter of a lakh of cases having being recorded, but the history of the expansion of the Russian oil trade shows how unsafe are conclusions based merely upon this fact. Taking all classes of oil, the total imports into Calcutta this year have been three crores and sixteen lakhs of allons, compared with four crores and fifty-nine lakhs in 1895, and three crores and forty one lakhs in 1894.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London; and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 10.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E H Moscardi, I C S, Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara, has been granted furlough on medical certificate for one year.

Khan Bahadur Rastamji Merwanji Patel, acting Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for fifteen days with effect from the date of relief by Mr C W Chitty.

Mr E Gray, I C S, is appointed under Sec 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be Magte of the first class in the district of Kolaba.

Mr R P Barrow, I C S, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the first class in the district of Bijapur.

Mr E H Moscardi, I C S, relinquished charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara, on the 11th Nov 1896, in the afternoon.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Gopal Lakshman Killedar, Magte of the second class, taluka Karad in the district of Satara, with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sec 5 of the Bombay Dist Police Act IV of 1890.

Azam Mahomed Ibrahim valad Mitho Khan, acting Head Munshi, taluka Mitti in the district of Thar and Parkar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of Mr G H Farran on leave or pending further orders:—Mr A K Oliver, Asst Commr for taking Accounts and Asst Taxing Officer, to act as Master and Registrar in Equity, Commr for taking Accounts and Local Investigations, and Taxing Officer; and Mr Thomas Kerr Anderson, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Asst Commr for taking Accounts and Asst Taxing Officer.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of Mr J W Orr on leave without pay from the 14th to the 16th Nov 1896, both days inclusive:—Mr L N Banaji, Barrister-at-Law, Head Asst to the Prothonotary and Commr for taking Affidavits, to be sub pro tem Prothonotary and Registrar, Original Jurisdiction; and Mr Thomas Kerr Anderson, Barrister-at-Law, to be sub pro tem Head Asst to the Prothonotary and Commr for taking Affidavits.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr J L Britto to act as Asst Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Supt of the High Court Press, Bombay, during the absence of Mr K F Modi on leave or pending further orders.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwar assumed charge of his appointment as additional first class Subordinate Judge, Satara, on the 30th Nov 1896, in the forenoon.

Azam Jhamrat Lahorimal, Head Munshi, taluka Shahdadpur in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that dist.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 5 of the Act, to appoint the undermentioned Magtes of the second class in the district of Kolaba to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magte of Police:—Rao Saheb Balkrishna Balaji Sane, Mamlatdar, taluka Peanvel; and Rao Saheb Lakshman Baji Pradhan, Mamlatdar taluka Pen.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Narayen Krishna Thanedar, Huzur Depy Collr, Sholapur, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Sholapur-Bijapur Sessions Division, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Mr J W A Weir, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Sholapur, with additional powers, specified.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that Rao Saheb Sadashiv Hari Khare should, on return from leave, take up his appointment as Subordinate Judge, Rahimatpur and Khatav.

The undermentioned officers are appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be Magistrates of the second class in the Bijapur Dist:—Rao Saheb Gururao Venkatesh Anwatti, Relief Mamlatdar, taluka Bijapur; Rao Saheb Raghavendra Rango Bablekhwar, Relief Mamlatdar, taluka Badami; and Rao Saheb Ramchandra Krishna Parvati, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Bagevadi.

The Govr in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to appoint Mr R J C Lord, I C S, to be a Joint Sessions Judge to exercise, until the 1st July, 1897, jurisdiction in the Court of Session of the Belgaum Sessions Division.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest under Sec 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Shridhar Kulkarni acting first class Subordinate Judge of Sholapur, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate courts in the Sholapur District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr George Monteath, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt, reports his arrival on the 4th Dec 1896, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Satara.

Mr Hugh Rendall, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt, reported his arrival on the 4th Dec 1896, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr Charles E Palmer, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt, reported his arrival on the 5th Dec 1896, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmednagar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of retirement of Mr H Mainwaring:—Mr W A Talbot to be Depy Conservator of Forests, second grade; Mr S H Ridge, Assoc M Inst C E, to be Depy Conservator of Forests, third grade; Mr L S Osmas on to be Depy Conservator of Forests, fourth grade; and Mr G R Duxbury to be Asst Conservator of Forests, first grade.

Mr R A Lamb, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty at once.

Mr Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, First Asst Collr of Customs, is allowed privilege leave for one month and four days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W H Young, Second Asst Collr of Customs, to act as First Asst Collr of Customs vice Mr J D Framji; Mr J Crawford, third Asst Collr of Customs, to act as Second Asst Collr of Customs vice Mr Young; Mr A Wells, acting fourth Asst Collr of Customs, to act as Third Asst Collr of Customs vice Mr Crawford; Mr H P Jehangir, Fifth Asst Collr of Customs, to act as fourth Asst Collr of Customs vice Mr R J Sharman, absent on leave; and Mr C E McDonald to act as Fifth Asst Collr of Customs vice Mr H P Jehangir.

Mr H Thom, Asst Collr, Salt Dept, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C W M Hudson, I C S, on return to duty, to be Asst Collr, Thana.

Mr R A Lamb, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty.

Mr E Gray, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty.

Mr S V Edgerley, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev F Hall, M A, having completed ten years' service, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain with effect from the 9th Nov 1896.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surg Manoherji Jamaspji Mistri, L M & S, has been placed on general duty with effect from 28th Nov 1896, forenoon.

Volunteer Corps—1st Battn B B & C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps.—Lieut D F Powell is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

On the return to duty of Mr T W de Winton, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, who has been posted to the Eastern Nara Dist by Govt Notification No. 74, dated 2nd Nov 1896, Mr G McC Harrison, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, is transferred to the Hyderabad Canals District.

Messrs G L Benwell and S O B Shaubridge, Asst Engrs, 3rd grade, passed on the 17th Nov 1896 the Departmental Engineering Examination prescribed in Rules 23, 24 and 25, Chapter II, Vol I, of the Public Works Dept Code.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confer the Honorary rank of Asst Engr, 3rd grade, on Mr H Wray, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.,

BY THE COMMISSIONER,

Northern Division.

Mr P S V FitzGerald delivered over and Lieut-Col C H W Sealy received charge of the office of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, on the 3rd ultimo, in the afternoon.

Mr R E Candy, I C S, delivered over and Mr A C Logan, I C S, received charge of the office of the Collr of Thana on the 1st inst, in the forenoon.

In consequence of the appointment of Rao Saheb Becharlal Jivanlal as sub pro tem sixth grade Depy Collr, the following promotions and appointments of Mamlatdars are made:—Rao Saheb Gulabbhai Kanthadji Desai to be sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Bulakhi Bapuji Trivedi to be sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar; and Mr Lallubhai Kalianji Desai to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, and to do duty at Viramgam in the Ahmedabad Dist during the absence of Rao Saheb Becharlal Jivanlal or until further orders.

Southern Division.

Rao Saheb Raghavendra Shamrao Baitmangalkar, Mamlatdar of Dharwar, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Karjat in the Kolaba Dist with First Class Magisterial allowance during the absence on privilege leave for two months of Rao Saheb Krishnaji Pandurang Joshi or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Narsinh Ramchandra Shevde, Special Head Karkun, Dharwar Taluka, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Dharwar vice Rao Saheb Raghavendra Shamrao Baitmangalkar, transferred to Karjat.

Rao Bahadur Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar took charge of the office of the additional Dist Depy Collr, Bijapur, on the 20th Nov 1896, in the forenoon.

In consequence of the appointment of Rao Saheb Venkatrao Dattatraya Yennemadi, sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar of Sirsi in the Kanara Dist as additional Depy Collr, sixth grade, in the Ratnagiri Dist, the following temporary promotions and appointments of Mamlatdars in the Southern Division are ordered:—Rao Saheb Venkatrao Subbarao Kompkar, third grade Mamlatdar, doing duty at Chitnis to the Collr of Belgaum, to be sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Khatat as Ganesh Koulgud, fourth grade Mamlatdar of Khanapur in the Belgaum Dist, to be sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Hanmant Ramchandra Datar, 1st A. Head Karkun, Gajendragad Taluka, is appointed to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, and is posted to Hallyal in the Kanara Dist; and Rao Saheb Ganesh Raghunath Sambhare, second grade Mamlatdar of Hallyal, on return from his special duty of auditing Jamabandi accounts in the Dharwar Dist, to act as Mamlatdar of Sirsi with first class Magisterial allowance.

Mr Vishnu Damodhar Patwardhan, Depy Collr, is transferred to the Collr of Kolaba, to appointed to Class Dist Lands of Agriculture, Kolaba, during the deputation of Mr Chase Balwant Bottigeri, the permanent incumbent, as Relief Mamlatdar of Muddebihal in the Bijapur District or until further orders.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Alderson, Mrs	Gordon, J N	Nawab Mohamul Mut Mouzuffer-ulmolk
Andrews	Hall E, Mrs	O'Connor, T
Akins	Hogg, Hubert	Prichard, G M, Col
Beresford Sam, Gunner	Joe, Ahmed	Pettingell, Mrs
Cook, Charles	Josephson, Mrs	Rahimbhoy Rustomji Bullmoria
Dyce G H C, Col, C B	Limjibhoy Rustomji Bullmoria	Lawrence, G
Decroix, Henry	Mulroney, E, Mrs	Ramji, Ally
Dunel, C	Master, Edward	Rajabhoy Rajkot
Dauerell, Mark	McArthur Donald	Smith, Geo
David, Lieut, Staff Regt	Mrs orieur, alcohol	Treat, J H
Ezidji Jamsetji	Mitchell, B	Virji, Narayendi
Evan, H E	Mitchell, J	Walker, Ernest
Gopal Baboo (grasser, Fanl, Dr	Mortuman, G, Rev	Weighuman, Lupta
	Narayan Singh Hawaldar	Walker, G Stanley, Mr

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Massgon, 3,279 tons, Captain E G Andrews, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,095 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bancoora, 2,198 tons, Captain J Alexander, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant, from Calcutta (24th November) via Colombo, brought a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Hajee Abdoola Nober, S Sergeant and Mrs A Williams and 2 children, Mr Hotchand Khooshaldas, Miss Blanche Scott, three Misses Scott, Master Scott, Miss Janet Hart, Master Herbert But and 55 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NGTIFICATIONS.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

Malvan—Johnstone Castle Buoy replaced.—Information has been received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, dated 23rd instant, that on 3rd November 1896 a new buoy was moored in the position of the Johnstone Castle buoy at Malvan reported adrift."

"INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL—GULF OF MARTABAN.

Entrance to Rangoon River.—Depth of water in certain places—Lights and Buoys. Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 17th Nov, that there is 16 feet of water between the Centre Eastern and the Upper Western buoys, the Eastern Grove Light bearing N. 27° 0' 0" E. That there is 16 feet of water between the Centre Eastern and the Upper Western buoys Eastern Grove Light bearing N. 22° 37' 30" E. That there is 22 feet of water at the Upper Western buoy decreasing to 18 feet one cable eastward. The soundings are reduced to Elephant Point tide gauge. 2. The Light-vessel will shortly be moved to N. ¼ W. 7½ cables approximately and the Lower Spit buoy to westward about 3¼ cables The Upper and Lower Western buoys will shortly be replaced by can buoys and the former will carry a staff."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Jupiter	2199	Naile	London	15-12	Bombay Co
B	Mike Mora	2056	Going	Japan		N Y Kalahn
F	Corcnac (sp)	435	Pedersen	N F		H J Ahmed
K	Pekin	2134		N F		H C Jeosub
L	Mahanadi	547	Adam			H C Jeosub
N	Cashmere	1695	Garrett	Mauritius		H C Jeosub
N	Thibet	1795	Garrett	Mauritius		H C Jeosub
O	Crescent	905	Strickland	Natal		H J Cassum

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Shepherd & Co
Brahmani	524	Budroo	Mangalore	11-12	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	City of Edinburgh	2960	Bailie	Karachi	11-12	P & O Co
2	Armenia	2218	Garrick	Liverpool	15-12	W & A G & Co
4	Bozwada	3270	Mitchell		16-12	M M & Co
5	Mazagon	3230	Denny	China		P & O S N Co
6	Khedive	2247	Andrews	China		P & O Co
10	Stolzenfels	1193	Pankow	Hamburg		Glade & Co
12	Kalina	84		Daramtar		S & Co
14	Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	12-12	M M & Co
26	Kapurthala	721	Rocertson	Karachi		M M & Co
15	Pachamba	544	Sheldrake	Karachi		M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Caisson		B P Trust

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 48·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 48·5s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Byculla s	Stebbing	Moulmein, Nov 24.
	Kilwa s	Rackford	Persian Gulf.
	Nalcung s	Crebbin	Calcutta, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings	Holland	Mauritius.
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
	R. Rubattino s	Sejaveli	Genoa, &c.
	Mazagon s	Andrews	China, &c.
	Patna s	Kendall	Calcutta, &c.
	Henry Blokow s	Jourdain	Persian Gulf.
	S caudersha (scr)	Nacoda	Damaun.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Rooma, for Calcutta and Coast ports.
" Chanda, for Coast ports and Calcutta.
" City of Edinburg, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
7	Holker sp	Graham	Colombo, Oct 3.
	City of Cambridge s	Black	Glasgow, Oct 19.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 7.—Steamers Oura, Nadir and Commonwealth, and barque Battle Abbey.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.		
3	Sirdhana s	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
7	Meanatchy s	Rangoon.
	Golconda s	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 10.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Maclean s—20 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 266 cases whisky, 40 cases wine, Eduljee Bezonjee; 103 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

Armenia s—40 cases chemicals, J Somadas.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—50 cases soap, H Mahomedbhoy; 200 cases chemicals, Adamjee Bhaijee.

Clan Maclean s—2 crates earthenware, Sulaymahomed Cassam; 6 cases soap, 9 cases provision, A Sabbhoy.

Algeria s—100 cases claset &c, C Callianjee and Co.

Aston Hall s—20 cases stout, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM LONDON.

India s—4 cases provision, 6 cases confectionery, D Dadabhoy; 6 casks provision, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 6 cases confectionery, A H G Hoosen; 4 cases bicycles, Vatcha Bothers; 5 cases ham, 3 cases cheese, Bull and Co; 9 cases medicine, 101 cases provision, 8 cases soap, 4 cases stationery, Treacher and Co.

Oriental s—5 cases medicine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Armenia s—69 boxes medicine, V Bhicka and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Aston Hall s—20 cases vermouth, Charles Phillimore and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—120 cases glassware, Cassum Nanjee and Co; 10 bales tissue papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 7 cases glassware, M Ebram and Co; 3 cases glassware, Moosa Ayoob; 39 cases glassware, Esmail C Poonja; 67 bales brown paper, S A S Dawood; 26 cases glassware, Sullymahomed Fazall; 62 bales brown paper, H Abdoolally; 3 cases lampware, A S G Mercantil, Paris.

FROM ANTWERP.

Stolzenfels s—27 cases earthenware, Jafferbhoy R Nimtoola; 40 cases glassware &c, M Ebram and Co; 38 cases glassware, Fazall Noormahomed Tanawalla; 69 cases glassware, Jaffer Rum Mull.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—8 cases glassware, S J Tellery and Co; 10 bales brown paper, J Jadowjee.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—DECEMBER 9.

10 p.m.	77·3

THURSDAY.—DECEMBER 10.

6 a.m.	72·2
10a.m.	78·7
2 p.m.	83·9
6 p.m.	82·4

Tender Feet,
Hot Feet, Tired Feet
Instantly Relieved by
Condy's Fluid.
Cheap, Safe, Certain.
Directions with Bottle.
Sold Everywhere.
Refuse Imitations.
Condy's Fluid

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this

Consist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

Warner's Safe Cure

FOR
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES,
GENERAL DEBILITY.
NEVER FAILS.
2/9 and 4/6 per bottle, of Chemists and Dealers.

FOR
BEAUTIFUL HAIR
Ayer's Hair Vigor
RESTORES COLOR,
PROMOTES
Luxuriant Growth,

Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Maltine
WITH COD LIVER OIL

Excels all other preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Digestibility, and in its Concentrated Nutriment. "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with 'Maltine.'"

British Medical Journal.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S TRADE MARK.
"GLOVE-FITTING"
CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Fluish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWENTY FIRST MEDAL.
MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. Refuse others as Counterfeits.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Thorough good value, Rs. 25.

The LYNX POCKET BINOCULAR is not a toy but an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power measuring only 4 3/16 inches by 2 6/8 inches.

PERRINS' widely known Binocular *Field & Race Glasses* are all thoroughly achromatic, and few finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.

LAWRENE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR PERRINS, LONDON.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes and Barometers free on application.

LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
ARABS! ARABS!! ARABS!!!

NEW HORSES arrived at my Stables, opposite the Byculla Club, consisting of CHARGERS, HUNTERS, RACERS, REMOUNTS; also GALLOWAYS, RACE and POLO PONIES FOR SALE.

Carriages and Horses, SINGLE and PAIR, of all kinds, FOR SALE and HIRE by the day, month and year, on MODERATE TERMS.

Apply to
OOMER JUMALL, BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.
By Royal Letters Patent
Vigor's
Horse-Action Saddle.
HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.
PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse: the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."
The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:
Vigor & Co^ns 21, Baker St^t, London.
Send for descriptive pamphlet which can be had from Bombay Gazette Office.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS
(Sir Charles Cameron M.D.)
Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.
"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." Lancet
BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.
RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.
"Hunyadi János"
ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.
The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy

NOTICES.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
same as supplied to
H. R H the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated **FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.**

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."
Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

Stephens' **Inks**
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"
ATKINSON'S
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.
ATKINSON'S ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with Sheet-wax Blue and Yellow Label and Hand "Warm Rose" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

GOLD & Co.'s
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain same through all the British Merchants.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY & POONA
NOVELTIES IN BROOCHES.

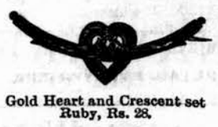
Gold Bow with pendant heart, Rs. 35.

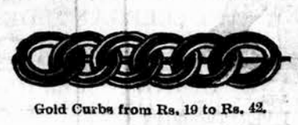
Diamond Argosy Brooch, Diamond Hull Sails and Spars, Rs. 750.

Diamond and Pearl Fichu Brooch, Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,100.

Gold Key and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 55.

Curb and 2 Hearts set 2 Diamonds, Rs. 47.


Gold Heart and Crescent set Ruby, Rs. 28.


Gold Curbs from Rs. 19 to Rs. 42.

Gold Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 42.

Harp, Diamond Strings, Rs. 450.

Curb and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 26.

Gold Violin, Rs. 26.

3 Swallows, Rs. 24.

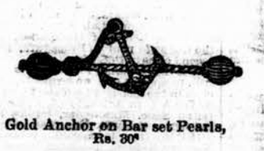
Music, Rs. 16-8.

Gold Curb with Bow and Heart, Rs. 23-8.

Two Hearts and Knot set Ruby and Diamond, Rs. 46-8.

Pearl-bedied Bird, Rs. 140.

Three Gold Horse-shoes on Bamboo, Rs. 26-8.


Gold Anchor on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.

Gold Pea Pod, Rs. 25.

2 Gold Rope Hearts on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.

Gold Buckle Brooch, Rs. 27-8.

Three Pearl set Shamrocks, Rs. 24.

Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 31.

Bar and Circle set Pearl Rs. 32.

Gold Horn and Horse-shoe, Rs. 28, Rs. 31.

Two Gold Sculls, Rope and 2 Union Jacks, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 54.

Gold Key, Pearl set Handle, Rs. 50.

Gold and Platinum Golfsticks Pearl Ball, Rs. 52.

Two Hearts with Diamond set Knot, Rs. 36.

Diamond Crescent and Spray, Rs. 175.

Gold Twisted Rope and Scull, Rs. 28-8.

Pearl set Horseshoe and Bit, Rs. 55.

Pearl set Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 95.

Gold Scull and Rope with Union Jack, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 40.

Pearl set Horse-shoe and Nails, Rs. 32.

Pearl set Crescent and Star Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 180

Vinolia Soap
Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.
It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.
No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.
DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.
VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

HEMAGLOBINE.
(De Vor. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMAGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.
"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co. Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros. & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
PENS

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BAKERY.
RUSTAMJEE FRAMJEE CONFECTIONER,
Cheera Bazar, Charniwadi, Bombay.
Our Cakes bear this Trade Mark.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PLAIN AND FANCY, OF VARIOUS MOULDS AND FASHIONS.

In order to render our Cakes more delicious and welcome far and wide, no money or pains are spared this year.
Superior materials and costly decorations have been specially ordered out from Paris, Germany and London.
Regular increase in the sale of our Cakes testifies to its superiority over other makes in the Market.
An inspection of our materials and cakes is invited. Innumerable certificates have we received from people high and low.
Cakes weighing from 1 to 500 lbs. each are made in stylish fashions.
AN ORDER IS SOLICITED.
Branch Shop—Near Gunbawa Well, Fort, opposite Akbhai Shamsoodeen.
A GIANT CAKE of our manufacture is open for inspection in our shop.

SIR HENRY MORLAND says:—
I hope that Mr. Rustamjee Framjee's contribution of those very elegant and artistically decorated cakes, which took such a prominent part in the display at the banquet table on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to my Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, will not pass without being duly recognised by the Committee. They were made the special object of remark to me by many brethren, and were greatly admired.

"**Hunyadi János**" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."
VIRCHOW.

"**Hunyadi János**" is the most concentrated of the saline groups. Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."
SIR HENRY THOMPSON.

"**Hunyadi János**" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"**Hunyadi János**"—of the many Ofen or Hungarian Bitter Waters now offered to the public, careful selection should be made. We have found that only HUNYADI JÁNOS answers all purposes, owing to its remarkable uniformity and gentle action which render it preferable to all others."
VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG
COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—Pope.
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.
"EXCEL" COCOA
In Packets and Tins.
"Grand flavour, delicate aroma."
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide Analysts.
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE.
½lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS.
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered)
A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS.
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where stimulus is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide Lancet.)
Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore; W. Leslie & Co., Calcutta.

THE GREAT REMEDY.
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.
For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so prompt that common sense, unaided by medical skill, will point to be taken by the most delicate persons.
and by all Chemists throughout India.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
MOC-MAIN
(No Steel in Band.) Effective & Easy. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
ELASTIC KNEE & ANKLE CAPS
ELASTIC STOCKINGS
ALL KINDS OF ELASTIC GOODS.
BELTS

Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-
Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 35/-
Consultations, prospectus Circulars, Price List, &c., free. J. WHITE, 38, CO. Ltd. London, 228, Piccadilly, England. Est. 50 Years.

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